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MARGINAL COLUMN

By NISSIM REJWAN

THE situation in Syria is far from clear. The formation by Sabri el-Assali of a new coalition government, which ended a 10-day crisis, seems to have changed nothing. It is to be recalled that the resignation of el-Assali's previous Cabinet came hard on the heels of the publication on December 22 of the findings of the investigations of what is presented as a conspiracy to overthrow the present regime with the aid of arms smuggled by the Iraqi authorities and the "Imperialists." This was an indication that there were elements in el-Assali's own cabinet ranks which put up a resistance to the terroristic fabrications of Colonel Abdul Hamid el-Sarraj, Syria's apprentice dictator and head of the Second Bureau, which controls army Intelligence and is the originator of the threadbare "findings" in the trials now being staged in the Syrian capital.

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ALL in all, 47 persons are involved in the present trials, of whom 17 managed to escape to the Lebanon, where the authorities gave them political asylum: These are being tried *in absentia* following their refusal to respond to the Syrian authorities' order giving them a five-day grace to return to Syria to stand trial, on pain of having their property confiscated and put in the custody of the authorities. The refugees, who include former President Adib Shishakli, the two Druze chiefs Hasan and Zeid el-Atrash, Rashad Hinnawi and 13 others, rejected the ultimatum, and their trial is scheduled to start on Tuesday. The 30 others accused of complicity in the conspiracy — who include the two Atassi brothers, Adnan and Faidhi; Munir el-Ajlani; the poet-politician Michael Elian; eight members of Parliament, and a number of Syrian Nationalist Party leaders — are now in the hands of the Syrian authorities, and their trial is also to start next Tuesday.

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THE fact is that there had been arms smuggling into Syria a few weeks ago; one of the smugglers has, in fact, confessed to the deed. But then the smuggling of arms into Syria is no innovation; it is, in fact, rather the rule than the exception; it has been practised ever since the inception of the "national" government, and is likely to continue as long as there are national and religious minorities which cannot be expected to feel secure under a government run by "Arabs." For Syria, perhaps more than any other country in the Middle East, has a heterogeneous population that is difficult to mould into a nation. The Druze, the Christians, the Armenians, the Kurds, the Shi'is and a few other groups have always felt insecure; arms were their only means of security and self-defence. It is not at all unlikely that the increased tension which followed the Sinai operation and the sharp turn taken by the Syrian Government towards alignment with the Communist bloc and the prevailing uncertainties had served to intensify the routine of arms traffic, and large quantities of arms were seized by the authorities. This opportunity Captain el-Sarraj did not want to let slip. Hence the trials, whose obvious intent is to serve the petty Nasser-type dictator in renouncing his opponents as agents of the hated imperialist. El-Sarraj, in fact, could not have found a better way of smearing his opponents than to accuse them of being in league with Britain, France, Iraq, Turkey and — Israel!

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"SADA Lubnan," the Beirut daily, has expressed its amazement at the coincidence that the conspiracy charge is being made against individuals whose only shared conviction is a determination to resist Communist infiltration into the country. It adds: "The Communist technique of liquidating political opponents under a veil of various accusations is well known and has been practised in every country in which Communism succeeds in establishing its rule. . . . The conspiracy charge has become so common in Damascus that the present regime should turn its gaze inward to see whether the illness does not lie within itself."

Jerusalem, January 3.

THE IBRAHIM EL AWWAL has been commissioned in the Israel Navy, and Leo Heiman takes this opportunity to reveal for the first time, in tomorrow's issue of The *Jerusalem Post*, the details of the quixotic fight which raged off Haifa at dawn on October 31.

Other features include a survey of the strides made in Israel education over the past two years, an article on the chances of unification of the three labour parties, a visit to the King and Queen of Cambodia, a glimpse at the new Atlas of Israel, a somewhat chilling report on the tiny and undetectable transmitters threatening the privacy of American homes, and tips on saving petrol as you drive.

Swing Back To Stalinism In Moscow

MOSCOW, Wednesday (Reuter). — A strong new hint that the Kremlin envisages a swing back to some features of the Stalinist era was given today in an ideological magazine directed by Mr. V. M. Molotov, the former Foreign Minister and now a First Deputy Premier.

The magazine "Questions of Philosophy" which is often used to convey ideas stemming from the top Soviet leadership, said in an editorial that the campaign of exaggerated denigration of Stalin had led to excesses.

It condemned Communists who had "slandered" all the theoretical work done up to Stalin's death, admitted its own error in publishing an article which said Soviet drama had "stagnated since the 1930's," and rebuffed the idea that art and literature should be less concerned with ideology.

Gone Too Far

Observers here said it indicated that Soviet leaders, after reviewing recent events in Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia, had concluded that the de-Stalinization campaign had gone too far.

They noted that its publication came hard on the heels of the New Year statement by Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev, who opened the de-Stalinization campaign, praising the dead leader as a "great Marxist" and an anti-imperialist fighter.

They also noted the recent Chinese Communist Party statement that exaggerated anti-Stalinism threatened the unity of the Socialist camp and suggested the article showed many Russians had responded too deeply to Titoist ideas.

It warned that it was wrong to think "that bourgeois propaganda does not influence the mind of the Soviet people, for instance the mind of youth." It spoke of "toiling masses abroad who do not always fully grasp political meanings."

The article in the magazine, published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was seen here as particularly strong evidence of a return to some features of Stalinism in art, literature and the theatre.

Riots Flare Again In Budapest

BUDAPEST, Wednesday (UP). — Hungarian police, supported by militia troopers, drove their trucks into a shouting, jeering crowd of 2,000 shoppers today and quelled a flash demonstration against their strong-arm methods.

The demonstration began in front of a state-run department store which opened its doors today for the first time since the revolution. It was broken up by powerful police reinforcements in less than half an hour. Police used truncheons.

Trucks carrying police reinforcements dispersed the demonstrators by driving through the jeering mass. A final group of about 150 shoppers was broken up when a police truck drove head on into them as they stood in front of the store, defiantly refusing to go home. Apparently there were no serious injuries.

Government announcements drew some 1,500 persons to the opening of the Magyar Divatcsarnok, a famous department store. It was destroyed during the revolt, but remaining goods were transferred to the shop which opened today.

Ike Rules to Admit Over 21,500 Hungarians

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower yesterday ordered that the U.S. admit more than the 21,500 Hungarian refugees it had already agreed to allow to enter the country. He did not mention any new limit or numbers.

Mr. Eisenhower acted shortly after Vice-President Richard Nixon recommended that the U.S. admit "substantially more" than the scheduled 21,500 refugees. The President's announcement was made after he had presented Mr. Nixon's recommendations to a White House conference of congressional leaders of both parties.

In a report on his first hand survey of the Hungarian refugee problem, Mr. Nixon said he concluded it would not be wise for the U.S. to be tied down to a policy of admitting either "a fixed percentage or a fixed number" of refugees.

Britain Stands By Suez Canal Pact

LONDON, Wednesday. — The Foreign Office spokesman said today Britain did not accept the right of the Egyptian Government unilaterally to abrogate the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Suez Canal base.

Asked whether this implied that Britain stood by the agreement and the rights involved, the spokesman said, "As at present, yes."

The Egyptian Government yesterday announced its abrogation of the agreement, under which British troops were evacuated from the Suez Canal Zone. The agreement also gave Britain the right to return to the base in the event of an attack from outside the area on any Arab League state or Turkey, and to maintain the base with civilian employees.

At his news conference, the Foreign Office spokesman disclosed that Britain had not yet had any official communication on the Egyptian action.

On the question of any possible compensation for British equipment in the Suez Canal base, the spokesman recalled that the agreement provided that the British Government could remove or dispose of equipment from the base on the termination of the treaty.

(The British Government recently estimated the value of installations and stores in the base at between £40m. and £50m.)

Meanwhile, Cairo dispatches said today that the action of abrogation will deny to the West the use of the strategic Suez bases against Russia in the event of war.

'Guardian' Hits Nasser

The loss amounted to a major setback for the Western military defences since the treaty was linked with NATO by giving Britain the right to reactivate the Suez base in case of an attack.

Egyptians hailed the abrogation as the only logical end to "an unpleasant alliance" and reinforces Cairo's neutralist policy line which seeks to wean the Arab countries away from the Western fold, the Cairo dispatches said.

Israel's political stand was powerfully reinforced today by the "Manchester Guardian," which had been in the forefront in condemning the Sinai operation.

Headed "Nasser Again," the editorial noted the timing of the Egyptian dictator's announcement of the abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty on the Suez Canal base.

"The abrogation would have been perfectly understandable during the period of actual conflict between the two countries. The fact, however, that Nasser has waited up to now, and that he has selected this particular moment, must mean that he is serving notice on the U.S. Government that he has no intention of waiting for plans which President Eisenhower and Congressional leaders were to discuss within a few hours of this announcement.

"It illustrated once more that the most immediate danger in the Middle East is not open Soviet intervention, but the ambition of Nasser," the paper commented. *(Reuter, UP)*

U.N. Starts Clearing Giant Suez Bridge

The U.N. salvage force yesterday began work on the giant bridge blocking the Suez Canal at El Ferdan, U.N. Headquarters announced.

British and French salvage ships yesterday began raising the sunken 3,000-ton dredger, Paul Solente, the largest obstruction left in Port Said harbour. Other British and French vessels working under the U.N. flag were clearing wrecks from in front of the Suez Canal Company's harbourside headquarters. Farther south in the Canal Egyptian mine-sweepers were clearing the channel.

Meanwhile, a dispatch to "The New York Times" from Beirut said yesterday that future oil development in the Middle East has been hurt by Egypt's seizure of control of the Suez Canal.

It said the Arabian-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) had decided on a drastic revision of its multi-million dollar development plans and other companies might follow suit.

In Malta, it was disclosed that the NATO military command will build a vast underground oil storage system on the island, costing nearly $17m., to keep NATO fleets supplied with oil.

Political circles in London believe that Britain may have to extend the present four-month period of petrol rationing by another two months. The action will be governed by the speed in clearing the Suez Canal and by study of estimates of the amount of oil expected to arrive.

In Paris, the price of petrol rose yesterday for the second time since the Suez crisis made rationing necessary in France. Rationed motorists must pay 74 francs, ten centimes a litre an increase of one franc, ten centimes.

The rise is the result of the budget voted by Parliament. The earlier increase was due to higher costs of transporting oil by the Cape instead of through Suez.

Britain 'Frees' £20m. To Egypt—on Paper

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Britain has agreed to an Egyptian National Bank request to release £20m., part of the World War Two debt for services to British troops, but Egypt will not be able to touch the money for the present.

Egypt's sterling balances are held in a blocked account. The annual payment of £20m. is normally transferred to another account from which the money can be drawn, but this has been "frozen" since the nationalization of the Suez Canal last July.

Egypt is losing £100,000 daily as a result of the blocking of the Suez Canal, the Voice of Britain, broadcasting from Cyprus, reported.

Egypt Announces Kerosene Rationing

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Government has announced that kerosene rationing would be introduced in Egypt from today.

Three litres will be issued per person per month in large towns and smaller amounts in small towns.

It is the first rationing of an oil product in Egypt since the Suez Canal closed.

Togliatti Asks Aid From Moscow

ROME, Wednesday (UP). — Sources close to the Italian Communist Party said today that the party chief, Mr. Palmiro Togliatti, has asked Moscow to explain the sudden scrapping of the "different roads to Socialism" theory by the Soviet party head, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, so that he can defend his ideological platform at a time of mass desertions from his party.

Six leading intellectuals quit the Italian party yesterday and more were considering resigning in a sequel to the expulsion of the "rebel" Eugenio Reale, one of the most popular members.

Mr. Reale, one of the founders of the Cominform in 1947, scathingly denounced the Soviet action in Hungary and vowed an all-out battle to win readmission into the party and stir it into revolt against Mr. Togliatti.

UNEF Receives Moorhouse's Body

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Britain has now been officially informed by the U.N. that the body of 2nd Lt. Anthony Moorhouse, the kidnapped British officer, has been handed over to the UNEF in Egypt, a British spokesman said today.

Meanwhile, a British Member of Parliament tried to make sure that the body of Moorhouse would be returned to Britain for burial.

Cairo Closes French, British News Agencies

CAIRO, Wednesday (AFP). — Belga News Agency reports that Finance Minister Abdul el Kouasoni yesterday proclaimed the closing of the Cairo offices of the Agence France Press (AFP) and the British-operated Arab News Agency (ANA).

According to the same source, the Minister said that the activities of neither of the agencies are "in line with the national aspirations of the Egyptian people."

Egyptian state supervision of several Jewish firms imposed following the Israel invasion of the Sinai peninsula has now been lifted, according to an authoritative report here.

MacLEAN SAID ILL

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — The "Daily Express" said today the renegade British diplomat, Donald MacLean, is seriously ill in the Soviet Ukraine. It said he collapsed after a "drinking bout."

Greece Rejects U.K. Plan For Cyprus Rule

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Greece today rejected Lord Radcliffe's plan for a constitution for Cyprus on the grounds that "it is an instrument of foreign domination to be forcefully imposed upon a reluctant people."

The rejection came in the form of a letter from the permanent Greek representative to the United Nations, Mr. Christian Palamas, to the Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, and all U.N. delegations. The letter was submitted shortly before the General Assembly's Political Committee was due to meet to decide when it would take up, among other things, the Cyprus question.

Under the proposals Cyprus would have a legislative assembly but would leave the governor with control of external affairs, defence and internal security.

Palamas' Objections

Mr. Palamas made the following observations on the plan:

- The Radcliffe constitution was undemocratic because it did not emanate from the will of the people, but was intended to be imposed by a foreign power.
- The concept, contained in the terms of reference, according to which the British Government consented to confer on the people of Cyprus certain rights of self-government was fundamentally undemocratic. "The people have their own intrinsic rights."
- The appointment of even a small number of members in a supposedly elected legislative body was undemocratic in principle.
- A constitution which did not safeguard fundamental human rights and freedoms was undemocratic.
- The governor remained the only source of real and legal authority in the island.

Two Irish Raiders Killed in Gunfight

BROOKEBOROUGH, Northern Ireland, Wednesday (Reuter). — Two members of a 25-man raiding party of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were found dead last night after fierce gun duel with police here.

The raiders, faces blackened in commando style, stormed into Brookeborough in two lorries and attacked the police barracks with hand grenades and machineguns. A sergeant and five men inside the barracks returned the fire with automatic weapons and the raiders fled after a 15-minute battle.

Police immediately sealed the border in an attempt to track down the men responsible for this seventh attack in Northern Ireland within three weeks.

Syrians to Hear Policy Statement Today

DAMASCUS, Wednesday (Reuter). — An extraordinary session of Parliament has been called for tomorrow to hear a policy statement by the new Government headed by Sabri Assali which was formed on December 31.

Following the first meeting of the new Syrian Cabinet yesterday, Premier Assali declared that his Government's policy would be based on the "national platform" adopted some months ago by the country's main political parties.

He revealed that the trial of those charged with complicity in the pro-Iraqi plot to overthrow the Government would begin next Tuesday in the auditorium of Damascus University.

Boissevain Leaving Soon for Cuba

THE HAGUE, Wednesday (UP). — Jonkheer J. G. Bas Backer, Chief of the Western Hemisphere Direction of the Dutch Foreign Ministry, will be the Netherlands' new Minister to Israel, it was officially announced here today. He will succeed M. G.W. Boissevain, who will move shortly from his post in Jerusalem to become Minister in Havana, Cuba.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Yemen charged Britain with aggression against her southern border and asked Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to use his good offices to halt the attacks. It said British forces attacked the village of Madhrouhat Aamir and bombarded the town of Qadabah last week.

Congress Chiefs Back 'Doctrine'; Eban at State Department Today

Dayan-Burns Meeting Awaits Talks at U.N. on Principles

By The Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Correspondent

It is unlikely that another meeting between Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns and Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan will be held on the withdrawal from Sinai before the matter is discussed further in New York by the U.N. Secretary-General with Foreign Minister Golda Meir and Ambassador Abba Eban.

Conferences between Gen. Burns and Rav-Aluf Dayan are technical in nature, and it is understood that the U.N. Commander sees no reason for further discussion before matters of principle are decided upon. All technical details have already been worked out for the completion of the first stage of the withdrawal which is expected to be completed some time next week.

The Foreign Minister and Mr. Hammarskjold met earlier this week, but it is understood that no conclusions were arrived at. The meeting served for an exchange of views.

Israel's policy on Sinai is summed up in the "Ben-Gurion Doctrine" of freedom of passage and freedom from belligerency.

No evidence has yet been made public that Mr. Hammarskjold is willing to give any priority to Israel's demands for assurances that passage through the Gulf of Akaba will be guaranteed or that the *fedayeen* will discontinue their operations. Mr. Hammarskjold has taken the purely legalistic viewpoint that first Israel must return to the armistice lines and then she can take whatever legal steps, presumably within the U.N., she sees fit to assure her rights. This means returning to the armistice regime.

If Mr. Hammarskjold remains firm in his view, it would appear that the diplomatic kettle will soon reach the boiling point with most of the steam concentrating over the withdrawal from Sharm e-Sheikh.

Mr. Reuven Shiloah, Minister to Washington, leaves Jerusalem today for the U.S. after consultations that lasted about a week. It can be assumed that he will be taking an up-to-the minute account of the Government's thinking on these issues to Foreign Minister Meir and Ambassador Eban.

Jordan Turns Down Ike's Doctrine

Foreign Minister Abdullah Rimawi, of Jordan, yesterday flatly rejected the new "Eisenhower Doctrine" for the Middle East, according to the official Ramallah Radio last night.

At a press conference, he presented Jordan's first reaction to the proposed new American policy for the region in a five-point statement.

- There will be no pact made by Jordan with any foreign power and the state will follow a policy of "complete neutrality."
- Jordan will not accept any economic aid with political strings attached.
- Jordan will fight bitterly against "imperialism."
- It would be illogical to allow the "Eisenhower Doctrine" to replace the Tripartite Declaration because the latter was a dead letter and had been always rejected by the Arabs.
- Jordan and the Arab nations will rely only on the U.N. and would not consider any unilateral measures by one power.

Hussein to Cairo 'To Accept Aid'

CAIRO, Wednesday (UP). — Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency reported from Amman last night that King Hussein will come to Cairo shortly to sign an agreement whereby Jordan will accept Egyptian, Syrian and Saudi Arabian offers to provide the £12m. annual subsidy which Britain has been paying.

The report said the King will be accompanied by Premier Suleiman Nabulsi. He will come to Cairo after a Jordanian mission completes talks on the aid in Cairo, Damascus, and Riad.

NAWAR PLOT BARED

The Arabic transmission of Kol Yisrael revealed last night that the Egyptian Military Attache in Amman and Gen. Ali Abu Nawar, the Arab Legion Commander, had plotted in December to overthrow King Hussein and set up a military junta in Jordan similar to the one in Egypt.

Watchdogs Saved Porat From Fedayeen Raid

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two mongrel watchdogs saved Porat settlement from *fedayeen* when they raided the Sieff estate, near Tel Mond, a fortnight ago, killing one person.

Police trackers followed the trail of the *fedayeen* gang from the Sieff estate to the outskirts of Porat. Here, the gang made plans to blow up an outlying building, but were frightened away by the loud barking of the two watchdogs.

The Jerusalem Animal Protection Society has asked the World Federation for the Protection of Animals, whose headquarters are in The Hague, to award service medals to the two dogs.

Turkish Ship Due In Haifa Today

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The first Turkish ship bound for Israel since the start of the Sinai campaign at the end of October is expected here tomorrow morning. The s.s. Gene is coming from Istanbul with a cargo of 185 tons of Lakerda fish, 36 tons of Turkish tobacco, 40 tons of skins and five tons of general cargo.

She will load 350 tons of general cargo for Turkey which have been piling up as no shipping space to Turkey had been available for them.

B-G Hopes for Closer Ties with Poland

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The people of Israel look forward to closer co-operation and mutual relations between Poland and Israel for the benefit of both peoples," said Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in a New Year's message to the people of Poland.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was asked for the greetings by the editor of "Zycie Warszawy" (Warsaw Life), Poland's leading newspaper. Other foreign leaders asked were Sir Winston Churchill, M. Guy Mollet, M. Christian Pineau, Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov, Mr. Pietro Nenni, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Krishna Menon, and M. Pierre Mendes-France.

"I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the Polish people and its Government through the columns of your paper the cordial good wishes of the people of Israel on the occasion of the New Year.

"I should like to express my hope that the freedom of the Polish people will be consolidated in the coming year and that the way which your nation has chosen for the building of its future will lead to a successful attainment of its destination.

"The whole of humanity is anxious for world peace. I hope that the coming year will bring about the strengthening of world peace and that in consequence peace will also reign in the Middle East area."

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Doctrine's Aim to Stop Russia

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Democratic Congressional leaders today indicated they will go along with President Eisenhower's proposal to use money and troops, if necessary, to stop Russian penetration of the Middle East. But they made clear they will first subject the plan to long, cold study and that it will not clear Congress with the same ease as did the blank-check authority which Congress granted Mr. Eisenhower two years ago for defending Formosa.

One of the strongest endorsements of the President's proposal came from Chairman Carl Vinson, a Democrat, of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. John Macormack, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, told reporters after the meeting the plan would receive his "sympathetic consideration" because it "represents affirmative action."

The President had a four-hour conference yesterday with Republican and Democratic leaders on foreign policy questions. The White House announced later that Mr. Eisenhower had asked the leaders to support a resolution designed to deter any Communist armed aggression in the Middle East.

More Economic Aid

He also requested Congress to "authorize an enlarged programme of economic aid" for the area by approving use of money for that purpose from the President's Emergency Fund.

White House sources said today that President Eisenhower wanted to appeal personally to Congress on Friday for authority to resist Communist aggression in the Middle East by force if necessary.

Congressional leaders said no final decision appeared to have been taken by Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, on the exact form of the measures they would propose to Congress.

Congress reconvenes tomorrow after a five-month recess.

Details of the drafts circulated to the Congressional leaders today were kept secret, but it was learned from State Department sources that Mr. Eisenhower in his formal message to Congress would make the following points:

1) The Middle East together with Western Europe and Formosa is now considered an area whose security is vital to the United States.

2) A suitable Congressional resolution would confirm the President constitutional authority to commit forces in the Middle East. Such a resolution would be the unchallengeable legal basis for action since Congress has the sole right to declare war.

3) The resolution could be expected to deter the Soviet Union from aggressive action, thus giving the Middle East a fair degree of stability and a chance to work towards settlements of its long-standing political and economic problems.

Israel-Arab Issue Kept Separate

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA). — The U.S. will begin consultations today with Britain, France, Israel and several Arab countries on President Eisenhower's new plan to check Soviet penetration into the Middle East. Ambassador Abba Eban calls at the State Department tomorrow.

The doctrine envisages the Israel-Arab question as a separate issue whose solution through the U.N. might be facilitated by shielding the entire region against Russian aggression. This was made known today by high State Department officials, who made it clear that the President's plan is such a broad concept in world strategy that it does not concern itself directly with the Arab-Israel conflict.

Outside Broad Scope

The friction between Israel and the Arabs was portrayed as outside the scope of the broader approach to be taken in the new undertaking.

State Department sources said that the economic aspects of the plan were still fluid. Israel was not excluded, however, and could apply for economic benefits if her programme meets development prerequisites, they said.

Officials made known their fear that direct involvement of the President's plan with the Arab-Israel conflict would hopelessly complicate America's broader goal of protecting the Middle East from the outside Russian threat and winning the Arab states from their Communist adventures.

U.S. Keeps Silent On Tiran Straits Issue

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The State Department spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, declined to comment today when asked about the position of the United States on the status of the Straits of Tiran.

When a correspondent asked him if it was still the position that the straits controlling Israel's only seaport to Asia were international waters, Mr. White replied, "This is a matter on which our position will have to be stated in the United Nations."

The White House announced that President Eisenhower would not hold a press conference today. They are customarily held on Wednesdays.

Kashmir Question Put To Security Council

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Pakistan today officially asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council at the "earliest convenience" of the members to discuss the Kashmir question.

Dulles Sees Settlement in U.N.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has reconstituted three-power consultations on Near Eastern affairs and expects Britain and France to follow his example in the future, the United Press was informed today.

Mr. Dulles called in British Ambassador Sir Harold Caccia and French Ambassador Herve Alphand last Friday to inform them before any other heads of diplomatic missions of the new United States policy regarding the Near East.

Mr. Dulles is understood to have made it plain he was not satisfied with the efforts made so far to clear the Suez Canal. It is believed he talked about this with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, in New York on Saturday.

Mr. Dulles is also reported to have told them that the long-term Suez and Israel frontier problems must be settled through the United Nations.

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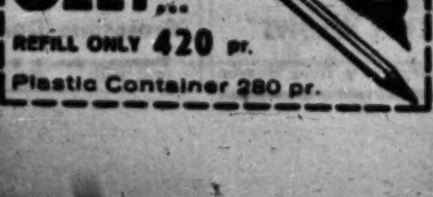
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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to lunch the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron; the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda; the Mayor of Tel Aviv and Mrs. Haim Levanon, and the Mayor of Ramat Gan and Mrs. Avraham Krinitzi. Earlier, the President received Aluf Ephraim Ben-Artzi, the newly appointed General Manager of El Al.

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The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira; the Guatemalan Minister and Mrs. Jorge Garcia Granados and their daughter, Mrs. M. Bendfeld; the Uruguayan Minister and Mrs. Pedro Maria di Lorenzo; the Editor of the Santiago, Chile, daily "Excelsior," Mr. Juan Walker; the Minister of Posts and Mrs. Y. Burg; the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Y. Herzog; the President of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Y. Olshan; Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., and Mrs. Sharett; the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. W. Eytan; the Director-General of the Ministry of Education and Mrs. M. Avidor; the Attorney-General, Mr. H. Cohen; the British Consul, Mr. W. Wilson, judges, senior Government officials and residents of Jerusalem were guests at a reception given by Justice and Mrs. Gad Frumkin at Havatzelet House in Jerusalem yesterday.

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A memorial meeting in honour of the late David Shimoni will take place next Tuesday, January 8, at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. The meeting is under the auspices of the Hebrew University, the Hebrew Language Academy, and the Tel Aviv Municipality. Entrance free.

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A party to celebrate the 50th anniversary as an author-journalist of Shalom Ben-Baruch will be held at the Jerusalem branch of the Journalists Association this afternoon at 5.

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Mrs. Batyah Abbady, representative of the Women's League for Israel, has left for the U.S.A. on a three months' lecture tour.

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Mr. M. Bonstein, Mr. M. Schumacher and Mr. E. M. Epstein will speak on "News from Various Professions — Their Programmes for the Current Year," at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club luncheon at Z.O.A. House, at 1.15 p.m. today.

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MARRIAGE

Bargil—Kahonzenitzer

The marriage took place on January 1, 1957, between Emanuel Bargil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Seligsohn, and Aliza, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elimelech Kahonzenitzer, both of Tel Aviv.

Friedman to Study Refugee Crisis

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP). — Rabbi Herbert A. Friedman, Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, left by plane for Europe yesterday on a 10-day survey of what he termed "the greatest refugee crisis since the Hitler era."

He was scheduled to visit France, Italy and Austria, "where a constantly growing stream of Jewish refugees from Egypt, Hungary and a number of other countries of oppression are awaiting resettlement." The U.J.A. last month set up an emergency $100m. rescue fund for refugee resettlement on top of U.J.A.'s regular 1957 programme.

Rabbi Friedman said the rescue fund was needed to "save and resettle in the United States, Israel and other countries of the world a minimum of 100,000 Jewish refugees from oppression."

U.N. COUNCIL — Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines yesterday began his duties as January President of the Security Council.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Rock Pretty Baby.
EDEN: Forever Darling.
EDISON: Sheikh Toto.
ORGIL: Nightmare.
ORION: Safari.
ORNA: Now and Forever.
RON: The Sword and The Rose.
STUDIO: Calamity Jane.
TEL OR: "Le Guerisseur."
SION: "Les Heros Sont Fatigues," 2nd week.

TEL AVIV

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: All That Heaven Allows.
ARMON DAVID: "Continente Perduto."
CHEN: Autumn Leaves, 2nd week.
EDEN: Shree 420. At 3, 6.15 and 9.15.
ESTHER: "Viva Las Vegas," 2nd week.
HAMERKAZ: Those Who Dare, 3rd week.
MIGDALOR: Adam & Evelyn, 4th week.
MOGRABI: "Goubbiah."
OPHIR: Rock Around The Clock.
ORION: The Man with the Golden Arm, 2nd week.
SDEROTH: The "I Don't Care" Girl.
TAMAR: The Courtesans of Babylon.
TCHELET: Cockleshell Heroes, 2nd week.
YARON: We're No Angels, 3rd week.
ZAMIR: "Cuore Ingrato."

HAIFA

MORIAH: It's Always Fair Weather.
MAY: Strategic Air Command, VistaVision.
ORION: Foreign Intrigue.
ATZMON: Guys and Dolls.
PEER: Awara.
GAL OR: Sweethearts On Parade, Matinee: Don Juan.
AMPHITHEATRE: A Tale of 2 Cities.
ORAH: The Living Desert, 2nd week.
ARMON: The Harder They Fall.
EN DOR: Flight to Tangier.
ORLY: The Bridges of Toko-ri.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post January 3, 1957

In the Supreme Court Sitting as High Court of Justice

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Landau.

Shoshana Sonnenstein, Petitioner, v. Exemption Board, Ministry of Defence & Others, Respondents (H.C. 149/56).

Afterthoughts on Religion No Ground for Military Exemption

The High Court, in a majority decision, discharged an order nisi granted to the petitioner on August 30, 1956, calling on the respondents to show cause why they should not consider her application to be exempted from military service on the grounds of religious conviction.

Shoshana Sonnenstein presented herself for registration for service with the Defence Forces at the Haifa Enlistment Office on September 14, 1954. At the time she belonged to the religious youth organization Bnei Akiva and intended going on the land with her group when she completed her studies at the Religious Teachers' Seminary. On the strength of this express intention and of her desire to complete her studies her final conscription date was postponed from time to time. Eventually, after completing her studies, she was ordered to report for service with the forces on September 11, 1956.

At this stage she submitted an application for exemption from service to the Exemption Board on the grounds that she was prevented from serving for reasons of religious conviction, on the strength of Section 11(d) of the Defence Service Law, 1949, as amended in 1952, which states that:

> A female person of military age who has proved in a manner to be prescribed by regulations and to an authority designated thereunder that reasons of conscience or religious conviction prevent her from serving on defence service shall be exempt from such service (authorized translation).

The Board refused to consider her application, basing its decision on Rule 5 of the Defence Service Rules, 1952, which lays down that an application for exemption on religious grounds must be presented to the exemption board not later than the day on which the applicant was due to present herself for registration for national service — which was on September 14, 1954, in this particular case.

Changed Her Views

Shoshana Sonnenstein petitioned the High Court for an order nisi against the Exemption Board, explaining that, in the two years which had elapsed since she first presented herself for conscription, her views had changed and she did not think that her current religious convictions allowed of her going on the land with her group. Furthermore, her religious beliefs and her whole way of life prevented her from serving in the forces and any such service would cause her untold harm, both spiritually and socially, and would seriously affect her future chances of a family life.

Her counsel argued that, by limiting the time in which an application for exemption might be made, Rule 5 denied the applicant a material right and was therefore invalid as going beyond the limits of the powers conferred on the Minister of Defence to make regulations in connection with exemptions for religious reasons.

Mr. K. Vardi appeared for the petitioner, and Dr. A. Elitias, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondents.

Minority Judgment

Justice Landau, in a minority judgment, set out the facts of the case and then reduced the problem before the court to the following: what is the rule with regard to a woman who undergoes a change of convictions between the day on which she was originally due to register for conscription and the day on which she is finally ordered to present herself for service or, if she has already commenced her national service, in the period before the end of her service.

Justice Landau then discussed the question of the validity of rule 5, agreeing with Dr. Elitias that the provisions of Section 11(d) of the law do not restrict the powers of the Minister to making probative regulations only but empower him to make regulations with regard to procedure generally, including the limitation of time in which to submit applications. But, he continued, this was subject to one overriding condition: that the limitation of time did not indirectly lead to the nullification of a material right given to the applicant in the empowering law.

Rule Held Ultra Vires

In the present case, said Justice Landau, after discussing the implications of the law, the material right given to a woman in Section 11 (d) is the right to be exempted from service with the forces for reasons of religious conviction, whensoever that conviction might have developed, as might be seen from a comparison of this sub-section with sub-sections (b) and (g) of the same section, which exempt mothers and pregnant women from national service generally and married women from regular service, from the moment their new status is acquired. Therefore rule 5 which confines that material right to certain limitations of time is *ultra vires*.

He was quite aware of the fact, Justice Landau continued, that, if his interpretation of the law were accepted, it might afford an outlet to women seeking to shirk national service. But this should not exert a decisive influence since, after all, the question was not one of what should be done about women who seek exemption on false pretences, but of what should happen to the woman who quite genuinely undergoes a change of convictions and for whom compulsory conscription would constitute a serious form of moral coercion, it being the duty of the Exemption Board to decide whether, in general, this change is *bona fide* and, in particular, whether the claim of the petitioner in the present case is true. The order *nisi* should therefore be made absolute to allow of the Board to consider the application.

Majority Judgment

The President, with whom Justice Silberg concurred, regretted having to disagree with Justice Landau. Sections 11 (b) and (c), he said, do not constitute proof, as Justice Landau had maintained, that the legislator had had no intention of tying a woman's liability for national service to her status on the day she was due to report for registration. By their use of the present tense, they merely indicate, that a woman of military age who has a child, or a woman of military age who is pregnant is exempt from national service as long as this status exists. Should the mother lose her child, or the pregnant woman miscarry, then she would automatically become liable for national service, just as a married woman whose marriage is dissolved would become liable for regular service.

From this one might conclude that, if the Knesset had wished to take consideration of the possibility of a woman's changing her religious convictions, then they would have drafted section 11 (d) in such a way as to provide also for the opposite effect — that a woman whose conscience or religious convictions cease to influence her against national service should no longer be exempt. This, however, is not the case, since the section states that a woman "who has proved" that conscience prevents her from serving shall be exempted, and not that a woman "who proves" this shall be exempted — in contra-distinction to sub-sections (b) and (c) where the present tense is used.

It would appear, the President concluded, that the Knesset had either not given its attention to the question of the possibility of a woman's acquiring religion at a later stage or had deliberately refrained from leaving too wide an opening for those seeking an easy way of abusing the law.

Order nisi discharged by majority decision.

Judgment given on December 23, 1956.

MONA LISA. — The Mona Lisa, Leonardo da Vinci's portrait which was damaged when a stone was thrown at it on Sunday, was put back repaired in the Louvre museum in Paris yesterday.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:**—
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibit: Finds from excavations in Jerusalem. 9-1, 3-5. (Fridays and eves of holidays 9-1; Saturdays and holidays 10-1.)
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.
Collective Exhibition of Paintings by Bacon, Gali Schreter, Sima Singer, Steinhardt, Silverwork by D.H. Gumbel. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6.
1) German Expressionist School. Selected Prints. 2) Iranian Ceramics 1200 B.C.—1200 A.D. 3) 20th Century Italian Artists. 4) Lithographs by Honoré Daumier. Exhibit of the Month. Door of an Imamzada (Shi'ite Shrine) — Persia, Ispahan, 1200 C.E. (600 A.H.) Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.
1) "The Bible as seen by Israeli Children"; 2) Drawings by Japanese Children; 3) "Maskit" Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists House. 10-1, 3-6.
• **Lecture:** —
"Saul, the Tragic King," Mr. K. Yaron, sponsored by the Municipal Department of Education at Beit Ha'am. 7.30 p.m.
• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. Call 4252, 4077.
• **Revue:** —
Bedley's Ice Revue, New Hapoel Hall, Rehov Straus. 6.30 and 8.30
• **Theatre:**—
Habimah, "Black on White," Edison. 9.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner music. Luky's Bar, 2 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.
• **Exhibitions:** —
1) Oil Paintings by Siona Baram and Bela Brisel (Paris). 2) Contemporary Dutch Graphic Art. 3) Group of Artists and sculptors. Museum. 4-10.
• **Social and Cultural Club:**—
Discussion — "Israel After the Sinai Victory." Z.O.A. House. 8.30 p.m.
• **Theatre:**—
Habimah, "I Like Mike," 9. Cameri, "You Never Can Tell," New Cameri Hall.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
Opening by Mr. Joseph Kom, City Engineer. Exhibition: "The Renaissance of the Mosaic Art in Israel." Municipal Museum. Town Hall, 5 p.m.
• **Golden Age Club:**—
Paula Arnold on: "New Books of Interest." Panorama Hotel. 4.30 p.m. Guests Welcome.
• **Theatre:**—
Ohel, "3-5," Armon. 8.30.

The King and I

ALLENBY CINEMA • TEL AVIV
"ALL THAT HEAVEN ALLOWS"
with
Jane Wyman ★ Rock Hudson

RAF Base in Jordan Example Of British Dilemma in M-E

BOSTON, Wednesday (INA). — The situation in which the Royal Air Force base in Mafrak, Jordan, finds itself is "a striking symbol of the dilemma confronting the British policy-makers in the Middle East," wrote Geoffrey Godsell in the "Christian Science Monitor" today.

Writing from Mafrak, he said that "since the British participation in the hostilities against Egypt, the usefulness of the base to Britain has been at least temporarily neutralized. Earlier reports of the base being besieged were incorrect; but the R.A.F. in Mafrak finds itself in territory where the local population is unfriendly and where the nearness of the Syrian and Israel borders makes it impossible for British aircraft to approach from the west and north.

Sooner or later, he wrote, the British Government must inevitably ask itself whether it is worth-while to maintain the base. This, however, is a question which cannot be considered in isolation. One has only to see the splendid new runway, nearly two miles long, completed only last year, and capable of taking the heaviest and most up-to-date jet bombers, to appreciate that this base fits into the same overall Western defence pattern as the U.S. Air Force bases in Libya and Saudi Arabia.

Further, Mr. Godsell said, the future of Mafrak is bound up with the Anglo-Jordan treaty of 1948, which in turn has a bearing on Jordan's continued existence as an independent state. Under this treaty Britain provides a subsidy to Jordan and in exchange was allowed to maintain R.A.F. units at Mafrak and Amman, and an army unit — at present a tank regiment — at the southern tip of Jordan at Akaba.

But when Britain participated in the attack on Egypt, the threat to the R.A.F. units at Amman from the hostile population was so great that the British decided to leave that base and concentrate personnel in Mafrak. Simultaneously, a squadron of Venom jet fighters was transferred from Amman to Mafrak. Inside the latter base, behind a flimsy coil of barbed wire, are more than 1,000 British personnel. There are few permanent buildings and most of the men are living under canvas.

They have to cope with many difficulties, some of which have been deliberately put in their way. Most acute of these is the water supply. The base has no water of its own and a small amount is available from a few wells in the nearby village of Mafrak. Water must be brought by truck from Zerka, 50 kms. to the south. At one time during November, the R.A.F. men were denied access to the Mafrak wells and truck drivers refused to deliver water from Zerka. There was no water for 10 days and the small quantity on hand was strictly rationed.

It was also impossible at this time to obtain foodstuffs from local sources. British aircraft flying into Mafrak had to follow a roundabout route from Cyprus over Turkey and come in by the back door. However fresh food now can be bought locally, the correspondent reported.

To reach Mafrak, petrol trucks must drive through Syria, and to date the latter has not barred passage of the vehicles. But there is little doubt that the R.A.F. is aware of the vulnerability of this supply route.

To the policy planned in Whitehall it must be yet another of the many problems to be considered as an answer is sought to the question, what shall Britain do about her bases in Jordan?

Reston: Jordan May Spark Mid-East War

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — The chief Washington correspondent of "The New York Times," Mr. James Reston, wrote today of the new Eisenhower Middle East policy that "the real danger is that war might break out over the artificial state of Jordan."

Mr. Reston said that "many observers here feel that insufficient attention is being paid to the serious political problem developing in Jordan. Syrian and Saudi Arabian troops are already in Jordan and continued weakness there could lead to an attempt to partition her territory among Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

"What worries some officials here is that any such effort might lead to an Israel attempt to seize the west bank of the Jordan River in Jordan and thus to another Arab-Israel conflict."

Dispute Stops Work On Hadera Road

HADERA, Wednesday. — A dispute between the Department of Antiquities and the Public Works Department is preventing the completion of a road from Hadera to the seashore.

The Antiquities Department claims the road will run over valuable antiquities in the Caesarea area. PICA claimed to have already invested IL30,000 in the road, and wanted it completed in order to carry out further development at the seafront.

The Secretary of the Or Akiva Labour Council, Mr. Ya'acov Shafer, said the stoppage of the work was causing unemployment.

Editor Arrested In Indonesia

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday. — Mr. Mokhtar Lubis, the Editor-in-Chief of the Jakarta daily "Indonesia Raya," was arrested by the Indonesian authorities in Jakarta on Friday. The reason for his arrest was not disclosed. He is known to be an open opponent of the current regime.

On Saturday, the paper appeared with large blank spaces on the front page, clearly the work of the censor.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Lubis was charged with defamation of the Indonesian Government.

Mr. Lubis was one of two Indonesian editors of Socialist opposition papers who visited Israel in October as the guests of the local branch of the International Press Institute.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 340, 33.3 & 42.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 11.00 a.m. 1.30 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m. and 12.00. **English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m. 1.15 & 11.30 p.m.

6.30 Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 Programme for Factory Workers. 12.30 Domestic Corner. 12.50 Light Music (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Entertainment Programme by Yoram Ronen. 4.30 Mif'al Hapayis Drawing. 5.05 Mishna Lesson. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Youth Corner. 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.18 "Ron Ami." (R). 7.35 Questions & Answers. 8.00 Programme by Y. Ben-Heral. 8.30 At the Knesset. 8.55 Bible Reading — Shmuel 'B' — Chapter 22. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 New Polish Music for Piano played by Frank Pelleg. Artur Malavsky: Miniature; Stefan Kisielevsky: Danse Vive; Boleslav Woytowicz: 1) Intermezzo, 2) Rondo Rustico. 9.50 Asia — The Near East. 10.10 Eduard Power-Biggs (Organ). 10.30 Request Programme (R). 11.10 Light Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 460, 225, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.
1.45 Excerpts from Operas by Rossini. 2.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 42.9 & 460 M.): 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lesson in Ladino. 6.00 Dance Music. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 News (33.3 M. only). 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.35 News. 6.40 "Three Men in a Boat." 7.08 News in Yiddish.

Programme to U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.40 Newsreel. 11.50 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra Conducted by George Singer.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 238 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "Soldier's Platform." 6.45 "Tonight's Star." 7.00 News. 7.15 Classical Requests. Works by Don Gillis & Copland. 8.00 "Projector." 8.30 Jam Session." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.82, 16.92, 16.92, 19.42 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Week's Feature.

Hilde Kesten
'Grotesque Dances'
Thursday, Jan. 3, 8 p.m.
Ohel Hall, Tel Aviv.

Soviet Fountain Pen Makes Own Ink

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UP). — A new kind of fountain pen which uses water instead of regular ink has been manufactured in Kharkov. The pen in fact makes its own ink, according to a short description in "Moscow News."

A special paste inside the pen, enough to last for several years, turns the water into ink.

The new pen is not as convenient as the ball point pen, which the Russians have never perfected. They issued one model after the war, but it proved unsuccessful and since then no ball-point pens of domestic manufacture have appeared on the Russian market.

New Look for Bread

Co-ops to Sell Loaves in Plastic Bags

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Wrapped loaves of bread are to go on sale soon in *sorchaniot* (co-operative shops) throughout the country, a spokesman for the movement said yesterday in Jerusalem.

The new service is one of a series of innovations to be introduced this month as part of the campaign to popularize *sorchaniot*.

It was said that this method of selling bread in self-service shops would put an end to the shoppers' habit of "pinching" each loaf before purchase. The loaves are to be placed in individual plastic bags which the cashier will remove when he makes up the bill. The bags thus will be used again and again.

Since the first *sorchania* was founded in the capital 15 years ago, the number has grown to 22 — including the one opened yesterday in the Rassco Quarter. There are an additional 35 stores in the Jerusalem Corridor. They serve 8,000 families in the capital and Corridor.

In the past year, IL250,000 has been expended in building new shops which cost IL25,000—30,000 to construct.

The movement also plans to package vegetables and to issue a shopping guide to housewives.

ORDER NISI IN ELECTION CASE

A resignation contained in a letter signed during the 1955 election campaign by a member of the Rosh Ha'ayin Council, was accepted two weeks ago over his objections.

Mr. Yosef Malhi has now taken his case to the High Court of Justice where yesterday he obtained an order nisi, directing the chairman of the Council to show cause why Mr. Malhi was no longer invited to participate in meetings.

The petitioner, a baker, was elected in July 1955 from the list of the combined religious, Yemenite, and non-party religious groups.

During the campaign, he was required to submit an undated resignation to the person at the head of the list. Afterwards he wrote to the Council's chairman, and stated that any previously written resignation was void.

Mr. Malhi attended several meetings of the Council. He was not invited to the meeting on December 18, 1956 and the next day he received a letter from the Council chairman, confirming the receipt of his letter of resignation. Another member of the combined slate had been chosen in his place.

Mr. Malhi contends that the letter of resignation was unlawful and had been extracted from him by use of improper pressure and fraud. *(Itim)*

Toy Balloon Carries Greetings 1,400 Kms.

LE MANS, Wednesday (Reuter). — A Christmas card which took five days to make a 1,420-km. flight to Budapest tied to a toy balloon arrived back yesterday by post at the *LE MANS* home of its sender.

A Hungarian student, Szalo Istvan, returned the card with his own New Year wishes to Chantal Gaingnard, a Le Mans school girl.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza, 2862. Kerem Abraham, 19 Mania, 2850.

TEL AVIV: Abramski, 48 Allenby, 3536. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 22535. Moshkovitz, 26 King George, 62650. Brandeis, 27 Brandeis, 26949. **JAFFA:** Dajani, 98 Jerusalem Blvd., 82996. **RAMAT GAN:** Gressman, 50 Bialik, Yisrael, Shikun Herut. **PETAH TIKVA:** Kobo, 3 Pinsker. **RISHON LE-ZION:** Malal.

HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2269.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62962. Dr. Romanov Leon, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Shur, 46 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Levitan, 100 Ben Yehuda, 28507. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Street 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Esperon, 67 Herzl, 2077. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

'Times' Urges Algerian Solution

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — "The Times" today expressed the opinion that France will have to accommodate the nationalists in Algeria and that although it may be difficult for M. Guy Mollet, the French Prime Minister, to embark on a new policy, the merits of his present policy have been swept away by communal bitterness.

"Few now believe that Algeria can remain administratively part of Metropolitan France or that there the principle of assimilation can be pressed to its logical conclusions," this independent daily declared.

"But equally, few Frenchmen are prepared to go as far as M. Mendes-France, who has come out in favour of a North African Federation in which Algeria should find a place side by side with independent Tunisia and Morocco.

"No doubt it is an over-simplification to urge a solution for Algeria along the lines adopted in Tunisia and Morocco. Algeria lacks the leaders and traditions that made national independence a natural goal for the former protectorates. The number and importance of the French settlers in Algeria give the territory a unique character.

"Where is there today a harmonious plural society to serve as an example?" the newspaper asked.

"But when all this has been admitted, it is hard to escape the belief that sooner rather than later an accommodation will have to be made with the Nationalists and that the present rulers of Tunisia and Morocco are the best intermediaries France is likely to find for such an accommodation," it declared.

Sport Round the World

By Reuter Correspondents

BUDAPEST. — The Hungarian Football Association have refused permission for the crack club team Honved, now touring Western Europe, to visit South America in the New Year. The team has been ordered to return to Hungary for "rest and training."

But soccer fans here doubt whether Honved will obey the call. Many of the players have been joined by their wives and children.

• • •

ADELAIDE. — Ken Rosewall, 22, of Australia, announced officially here yesterday that he had accepted the offer of American tennis promoter Jack Kramer, and would turn professional. Rosewall will play a 100 match series against Richard "Pancho" Gonzales, who is already a member of Kramer's group. Rosewall will start his professional career in mid-January.

He will receive 30,000 Australian pounds (£24,000) for his series of matches against Gonzales.

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ADELAIDE. — A profit of more than £32,000 is expected from the Davis Cup Challenge round held in Adelaide last week. It will be divided equally between Australia and America, the challengers.

• • •

LEAMINGTON (England). — England beat Hungary by six matches to one in an exhibition table tennis international here. Hungary was represented by Ferenc Sido, the former world champion, Laslo Foldi and Miss Eva Koczian. England's trio consisted of Johnny Leach, also a former world champion, Alan Rhodes and Miss Ann Hayden.

• • •

CALCUTTA. — The Yugoslav Olympic soccer team, silver medallists at Melbourne, beat an Indian side, 3-0, here scoring all their goals in the second half.

• • •

BUCHAREST. — Bucharest Dynamo beat Sofia Tona, 3-2, here in the return match of the international football Europeans Championship Cup. Sofia Tona beat Bucharest Dynamo, 8-0, in Sofia two months ago, and, because of their higher goal average, qualified for the quarter-finals and will play Belgrade Red Star.

• • •

PARIS. — Enrico Maggi, of Italy, won the Bivort Lawn Tennis Cup for boys here, when he beat Manuel Santana, of Spain, 7-5, 7-5 in the final. The girls title went to Eliane Launay, who beat Janine Lieffric, 6-3, 7-5 in an all-French final.

• • •

MAANDEN, (Holland). — Tineke Lagerberg, a young Dutch girl swimmer, set the world's best time for 200 metres butterfly here with a time of 2 minutes 48.3 seconds. There is no official record listed for this event, but Miss Shelley Mann, U.S., has a time of 2:44.4 awaiting recognition. Miss Lagerberg also beat the best European time of 2:47.7 set by another Dutch girl, Mary Kok.

• • •

DORTMUND. — Nino Valdes, Cuban contender for the world heavyweight boxing championship, beat Heinz Friedrich, of Germany, in six rounds here, when the German retired. Valdes dropped Friedrich three times in the fifth and twice in the sixth before the towel was thrown in.

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HELSINKI. — Wembley Lions, the British ice hockey team, beat Helsinki City, 17-2, here.

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CASABLANCA. — Honved, the crack Hungarian football team, beat a Casablanca selected team, 7-4 after leading 5-0, at half time, here.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 2, 1957

Pop. Loan 1949/60 (IL10)	92½
4 % Comp. Loan 56/67	66½
5½% War Loan 54/59	95½
5½% Gov. Bds. (large)	89½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	90
3½% Tavel Dollar x) y)	72½
4 % Reg. Sterling "A"	87½
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn) d)	3526
6½% Bonds 57/64 f)	105
ditto g)	103½
Keren Hayesod 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	99½
ditto g)	96½
Igreth Led. 6½ % Deb. 58/65 f)	95
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	149
Bearer Savings Cert.	88½
A.P.B. Investmt. 4½-6½ Conv. Deb.	74½
ord. sh. "B" reg.	104½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	95
Ellern's Inv. ord. d)	344
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	96½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh	71
Bizur 4% debs. 56/65 c)	79
Nir 5% pre. sh. d)	77½
Pass 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	76½
"Inva" 5% debs. c)	81
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	61
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg. d)	81½
5% debs.	79½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh. d)	86½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	91½
6-8% con. debs. c)	84
"Kurdaneh" ord. "B"	91½
7% con. debs. 50/68 c)	75½
Moller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	790
Pal.-Brewery 8% con. debs	68½
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	100
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	113½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	79½
"Teva" ord. Sh.	99
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg. d)	166
Delek Ord. sh. "C" d)	98½
Pal. Centr. 8% debs. c)	94
Mekorot pref. sh.	74
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh reg.	160

Notes; a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex-coupons: d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right: f) linked with $: g) linked with C.o.L.: x) in % of IL1.800: y) in Prutot.

Citizen!
The licence for your radio set expired on DECEMBER 31, 1956. Renew your licence now.

Notices to the Public

DRIVING TESTS AND EXAMINATIONS OF VEHICLES

The Ministry of Transport/Controller of Road Transport wishes to inform all interested persons that driving tests and examinations of vehicles will be held in January, February and March 1957, as follows:

Beersheba: Thursdays — January 10 and 24: February 14 and 28: March 14 and 28.
Migdal Ashkelon: Thursdays — January 3 and 17: February 7 and 21: March 7 and 21.
Natanya: Sundays — January 6 and 20: February 10 and 24: March 10 and 24.
HADERA: Thursdays—January 3, 17 and 30: February 14 and 28: March 14 and 28.
Afula: Mondays — January 7 and 21: February 4 and 18: March 4 and 18.
Tiberias: Thursdays — January 10 and 24: February 7 and 21: March 7 and 21.

"RENEW YOUR RADIO LICENCE IN TIME" — POSTMARK

As from Sunday, January 6, 1957, a special postmark, "Renew your radio licence in time," will go into effect at the post offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Ramat Gan, Rehovot, Petah Tikvah, Natanya and Tiberias.

The above postmark will remain in use at the main post offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and Haifa until Sunday, January 14, 1957 inclusive, and at the other post offices mentioned above until Friday, February 15, 1957 inclusive.

Collectors interested in obtaining this postmark are requested to submit stamped envelopes to the postmasters of the above post offices before the postmark goes into effect.

Postal material without the exact amount of stamps affixed will not be cancelled and will be returned to the sender at his own expense.

FINAL WARNING
To Persons Possessing Firearms, Who Have Not Renewed Their Licences

The Ministry of Interior hereby informs all persons possessing firearms, who have not renewed their licences, that a final extension for the renewal of licences has been granted until January 31, 1957.

Licences will not be renewed after the above date and firearms not covered by valid licences will be confiscated by the police and used as evidence in legal proceedings which will be brought against owners of the firearms. The firearms will only be returned if the court so decides. Persons who will regain their ownership of confiscated firearms by a court's decision must apply for a licence for owning or bearing the firearm.

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7156	13.1.1953	IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO THE CATALYTIC DESULPHURISATION OF PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
7178	20.1.1953	IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO THE REMOVAL OF VANADIUM AND SODIUM FROM PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
8562	30.1.1955	IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO THE DESULPHURISATION OF PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

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Under the Auspices of the Israel-America Friendship League and Z.O.A. House
PROFESSOR ALLAN NEVINS
Professor of History, Columbia University
"Problems and Prospects of the American Nation"
8 p.m., Z.O.A. House Saturday, January 5, 1957
Admission: Members Free; 250 pruta to non-members

Today's Postbag

WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair with a slight rise in temperatures.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	6	9	12
Tiberias	62	10	—	20
Haifa Port	55	10	17	19
Natanya	80	7	19	19
Tel Aviv Kirya	56	7	18	19
Tel Aviv Port	57	8	17	18
Lydda Airport	66	8	18	20
Jerusalem	66	5	12	14
Beersheba	54	7	19	20
Eilat	29	7	21	22
Sdom	—	—	—	22

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVAL

Dr. A. Beller, Head of the Neurosurgical Department of the Hadassah-University Hospital, after research leave in the U.S.

A IL.500 FINE has been imposed on Mordechai Brickman of Givatayim for failing to report income of more than IL.14,000 accruing from real estate, an investment in a pig sty and other items in his income tax return, the Income Tax Commission announced yesterday.

• • •

ARRESTED on two charges — distribution of pornographic material and possession of unlicensed firearms — Herzl Golshani, of Jerusalem, was yesterday ordered remanded in custody for 10 days by the Jerusalem Magistrate until the investigation against him is completed. *(Itim)*

• • •

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE and Industry is considering the re-introduction of price controls on imported books, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday. This follows reports of exorbitant prices. Some importers were charging at the rate of IL2 per $. He emphasized the hope that the price of "pocket books" would be reduced immediately.

20% Relief Works Cutback Shelved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Ministry of Labour last night agreed to put off its proposed 20 per cent cut in public relief works announced earlier this week, it was learned today.

It withdrew the cut after a meeting last night with representatives of the labour exchanges who told the Minister that a cut at this moment would have grave effects on the unemployment situation.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. M. Namir, decided to postpone the reduction of relief works at least until the citrus picking season was in full swing. It was also agreed to add a quota of work days for places hardest hit by unemployment. Further discussions are to be held with the Ministry.

Unemployment is also to be discussed between the Histadrut Central Committee and the Ministries of Labour and Finance next week. A special meeting has been called for Friday by the Employment Department of the Histadrut. The Department is planning to enlarge its employment fund for the establishment of projects to create work.

Safad Workless Problem Serious

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD, Wednesday. — The employment situation here has become serious, following the Ministry of Labour decision to cut down emergency projects by one hundred jobs. About 1,400 men are registered at the local labour exchange.

The Mayor and the Labour Council claim that because of the intensified settlement of newcomers in the town—200 families came last year, 30 of them only a week ago—about 200 jobs are the minimum employment quota for the town. Over 250 women are registered as unemployed, and the position for working youth is no better.

10,000 TONS SHIPS WILL USE EILAT

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Ships of 10,000 tons will be able to anchor in the deep-water port planned for Eilat, said the Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, on his return from a one-day tour of the area, accompanied by his Director-General and Deputy. He stated that his Ministry and the Ministry of Development are now considering the building of a deep-water port south of the existing harbour.

Unemployment Problem Grave, Namir Tells Attentive Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The seriousness of the unemployment situation and the Labour Ministry's plans for coping with it were described to the Knesset yesterday by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir. Although his reply to motions for the agenda submitted by five different parties lasted 40 minutes—something of a record — the House was unusually attentive throughout.

In addition to the unemployment which is already reflected in the statistics — a daily average of 18,000 in the first three weeks of December — Mr. Namir said there were indications in many areas of a general recession in some branches of the economy, and he feared that dismissals of persons holding regular jobs were to be expected.

Mr. Namir attributed the unemployment increase to four factors: (1) the usual drop in employment every December, (2) the dislocation of reservists who participated in the Sinai campaign, (3) the fuel restrictions, which directly and indirectly led to retrenchment in various fields, and (4) the unanticipated increase in the number of new immigrants — there were about 8,000 in October alone.

About 28,000 persons were added to the labour force in 1956, the Minister revealed. Of this number, 15,000 were new immigrants (of whom there were 60,000 altogether in 1956) and 13,000 youths who reached working age.

Situation Much Worse

Since the average number of unemployed in December, 1956, was only about 2,000 more than in December 1955 (18,000 as compared with 16,000) and since 28,000 additional workers were absorbed in the labour force, the situation might seem to give no cause for alarm, Mr. Namir said.

But actually the situation was much worse, he pointed out, since the amount of work-days provided by relief projects was between 40 and 50 per cent greater in 1956 than in 1955. In December, 1956, for example, 350,000 work-days were provided, as compared with 260,000 days in December, 1955.

Although the situation in the citrus districts would improve in the next three months and would, in turn, ease the situation in Haifa Port, unemployment in other districts was likely to continue to be serious unless action was taken, Mr. Namir said. We would have to resort to relief projects, "including construction, and maybe construction principally."

Mr. Namir said that the planning of 3,000 immigrant housing units had already been completed and should give employment to 2,000 unemployed. He hoped that the planning of an additional 4,000—5,000 units would be completed by April, and the entire 1957 quota of 12,000 units by June.

It was estimated that the laying of the oil pipeline to Eilat and the work on the Eilat road would give employment to 1,000 men for the next four months.

IL4.5m. on Relief Works

The Ministry of Labour had worked out a plan to provide 760,000 work-days in the months of January, February and March, which would cost about IL4.5m. It was now discussing the plan with the Ministry of Finance. The relief projects would include vocational training, afforestation, land preparation and conservation, road building, agriculture, and defence projects.

Mr. Namir said that relief projects in the past had enabled hundreds of thousands of new immigrants to learn a trade and become self-supporting. Moreover, the work accomplished had been constructive: 35,000 dunams of citrus groves had been rehabilitated, and 45,000 dunams of olive groves, vineyards and other plantations. A total of 40,000 dunams of dried out citrus groves had been irrigated, 30,000 dunams of land had been prepared for afforestation, and 400,000 kms. of roads had been paved.

The motions for the agenda were presented by Mr. E. Shostak (Herut), Mr. Y. Almogi (Mapai), Miss E. Wilenska (Communist), Mr. Y. Riftin (Mapam), and Mr. I. Cohen (Progressive).

They agreed to Mr. Namir's suggestions that the matter be referred to the Labour Committee which, in fact, was already studying the problem.

T.A. Jobless Total 2,500 and Growing

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — There are now 2,500 unemployed in Greater Tel Aviv, and their number will probably increase by 1,000 shortly, Mr. Y. Carmi, Director of the Tel Aviv Labour Exchange, told a meeting of the Labour Council Executive tonight.

The number of unemployed has risen by 500 since November due to various factors. The most recent immigration comprised mostly unskilled labour; considerable cheap labour from the Little Triangle and under-age boys were offering themselves on an unofficial basis thus taking work from Exchange-registered persons; building work had been cut down by half, mainly for lack of credits; a large part of industry was hiring 50 per cent less through the Exchange, and the demand for clerks has been almost entirely stopped.

Nevertheless, skilled labour was still in demand, Mr. Carmi emphasized, and charged that the Government was not doing enough to encourage vocational training.

For the future, Mr. Carmi said that building in Tel Aviv will get into full swing again this month, and dismissed labourers will be rehired. By February, it was hoped that half the dismissed workers in industry would be back at their old jobs.

Among resolutions adopted at the Executive was a demand that the Transport Ministry keep its promise that 40 per cent of shipping tonnage be handled by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa port. It was also proposed that the labour force be organized on a national basis and sent to places where jobs were available.

Mr. E. Schechter, Secretary of the Labour Council, called on the Government, the Histadrut and the Municipality to put up a dam against the rising danger of unemployment. He hit out at the Municipality for "wasting money," not caring sufficiently about unemployment, and not trying to find ways to provide jobs.

Literary Trash Is Raised in Knesset

The question of "trashy and pornographic books and magazines" was referred to the Knesset Education and Culture Committee yesterday, with the consent of the Minister of Education, following a motion for the agenda by Rabbi Kalman Kahana (Poalei Agudat Yisrael).

Rabbi Kahana said that the problem was a serious one and that sex crimes often had their origin in pornographic literature. One magazine had printed the very scenes which the Censorship Board had cut out of a film.

The Minister, Mr. Z. Aranne, thought that Rabbi Kahana had exaggerated the seriousness of the problem. Israel could take pride in the fact that it had practically no pornographic literature to which Section 179 of the Criminal Code applied.

As for "trashy" literature, that was a matter of individual taste and not for government interference. The occasions when newspapers or magazines departed from good taste represented the price that liberty must pay to licence, and that price was unavoidable, he claimed.

A motion by Mr. S. Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael) which would further limit the provisions of the Anatomy and Pathology Law with regard to autopsies was rejected by a vote of 20-10. Mr. Lorincz said that many hospitals ignored the provisions of the law, and performed autopsies as they pleased.

The Minister of Health, Mr. I. Barzilai, said that a committee appointed by his predecessor, Mr. Serlin, last year found that the law was being obeyed. A high percentage of autopsies was necessary if a satisfactory level of medicine was to be maintained. But specific complaints that the law was being ignored would be thoroughly investigated, he promised.

10 MORE SHIPS IN SERVICE BY JUNE

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Ten out of the 12 ships bought through German reparations, will be in service by June 1, announced a "Shoham" spokesman here today before the departure of Mr. A. Zvi Yechieli, a Shoham director, for Germany.

There he will receive the new 10,000-ton passenger ship s.s. "Theodor Herzl" on behalf of Shoham. He will also examine the progress of orders for 25 ships, including three oil tankers.

Tel Aviv Wants To Quiet Down

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — "Quiet Please" is the slogan of the anti-noise campaign being launched by the Tel Aviv Municipality, Councillor M. Goldstein told the press today.

The obsolete Municipal by-law on noise has been revised and will shortly be enforced, he said. Quite simply, it follows practice abroad by prohibiting noise at all times, instead of merely from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. The revised by-law holds parents responsible for any disturbance caused by their children.

The police have agreed to restrain drivers from hooting, which is illegal anyway but openly practised, despite the expected unpopularity of such a measure. The Municipality will also forbid Mifal Hapayis and other organisations from blaring their message at the public over loudspeakers.

The city has budgeted up to IL5,000 for the campaign, mostly devoted to informational media — posters, films, pamphlets — and extra inspectors to implement the by-law.

2 Gaza Residents Facing Trial for Rothberg Killing

Charged with the premeditated murder last April of Roy Rothberg, of Nahal Oz in the Negev, two residents of the Gaza Strip are to stand trial in Jerusalem. They are a former police sergeant, Jamil el Abid Kassan-el-Radiah, 30, and Mahmoud Mohammed Yousef el-Zariah, 50.

The charge sheet was submitted yesterday to the Jerusalem District Court following completion of the preliminary inquiry at Beersheba. No date has been set for the trial. *(Itim)*

Didn't Practise What He Preached: Fined IL5

The former spokesman of Jerusalem Police Headquarters whose duties had included disseminating information on the proper method of crossing streets, was yesterday fined IL5 for jaywalking.

Several days ago, Mr. Arye Zimuki, of the editorial staffs of "Yediot Aharonot" and "Lamerhav," was caught jaywalking in the centre of Jerusalem. He was fined IL1, but forgot to pay. Yesterday the fine was increased to IL5. Mr. Zimuki paid immediately.

Mothers Crowding Polio Stations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bright weather brought Jerusalem mothers to Salk vaccine inoculation stations in large numbers yesterday. The three city stations handled 288 children as compared to 250 the day before.

Greater familiarity with registration procedure and the addition of a third clerk speeded up processing at the central station in the Bikur Holim hospital, which yesterday handled 270 children as compared to some 140 the day before.

The Hadassah-District Health Office mobile unit inoculated 128 children in Jerusalem Corridor settlements, including the Arab village of Abu Ghosh.

The Ministry of Health yesterday issued a reminder to parents to bring to the inoculation station either the child's birth certificate or the parent's identity card containing the child's birth data. Inoculation is given to children born between May 1, 1954 and October 31, 1956.

Today will be the last day for inoculations in Acre at the Kupat Holim clinics in Shikun Amidar and Shikun "Gimmel," the New Town and at the Parents' Club in the Old City. The stations will be open from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

In Nahariya, the two Kupat Holim clinics will be open today, their last for inoculations, between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. In Ashkelon too, today will be the last chance to receive the Salk vaccine shot at the new clinic in Shikun "Aleph," between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

In Tel Aviv, reports of queues on Tuesday sent mothers hurrying to get their children vaccinated early. Jaffa Central Clinic called for an extra inoculation team which sped from the District Health Office to cope with impatient mobs of women.

Out of Safad's 800 eligible children, 300 have already been vaccinated during the past two days and at Kiriat Shmoneh the figure is 450 out of 900. Next week, vaccination will begin in the smaller settlements, including Arab, Druse and Maronite villages.

Smallpox Shots For Border Men

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Ministry of Health yesterday advised all District Health Offices to vaccinate border settlers and border police in view of an outbreak of smallpox in neighbouring Arab countries, it is learned.

The Offices were also instructed to vaccinate all Arabs coming into the country under the "reunion of families" scheme even where these persons had already been vaccinated.

As for pilgrims who plan to cross through Mandelbaum Gate on January 6 to celebrate the Greek Orthodox Christmas, Ministry of Health sources pointed out yesterday that smallpox vaccinations must be dated at least eight days prior to re-entering Israel.

Since the pilgrims will return to Israel after 24 hours, those who have received their smallpox vaccinations later than December 29, may be put in quarantine after their return. Quarantine may also be the fate of the pilgrims on the Jordan side of the border unless the vaccination has been made eight days in advance.

Arab Teachers Face Sedition Charges

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Ministers of Education and Justice have ordered a judicial enquiry into the activities of two Arab teachers of Kafr Yasif, in Galilee, who are alleged to have abused their office by making seditious propaganda against the State, the people of Israel, the Army and the Military Government in their area.

The two men are Metanes Metanes, principal of the secondary school at Kafr Yasif, Salim Edelby, a teacher in the same school. They are suspected of having before and during the Sinai operation spread pro-Egyptian views, denounced Druse pupils who expressed their loyalty to Israel, prepared their classes for a "second round" and influenced them to identify themselves with the expected invaders.

Under the law, teachers convicted of engaging in spreading disloyal, seditious or otherwise harmful views in their schools may be summarily dismissed by the Minister of Education. The enquiry will begin next Monday before the Relieving President of the Nazareth District Court, Judge S. Kaman.

Exports May Go from Haifa To East Africa via Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Exports from Mediterranean countries to East Africa may pass through Israel (from Haifa to Eilat) shortly, it was learned yesterday from Government sources. It is understood that it is estimated to be cheaper to export goods from these countries by the Haifa-Eilat route, although neither the Beersheba-Eilat road nor the railway are yet functioning, than around Africa.

Products arriving at Haifa from interested parties will be transferred by rail to Beersheba, stored there and then transferred by truck to Eilat where they will be loaded on ships for East Africa.

The Poseidon Shipping Agency, which originally suggested the route and has established connections with importers and exporters in the Mediterranean countries, estimates that the transit through Israel will leave a slight profit both in foreign and local currency.

To Haifa by Zim

The programme provides for Zim to undertake to bring the commodities to Haifa. These will then be in the technical custody of the Customs, and will be shipped to stores in Beersheba.

The Transport Services Corporation will be responsible for supplying adequate trucks to transfer the commodities on to Eilat. Poseidon will then be responsible for chartering ships to transfer the commodities from Eilat to Massawa or other East African ports.

Among the problems still to be solved is the building of warehouses in Eilat. Meanwhile, no allocations of funds for this purpose have been made.

It is estimated that shipping around the Cape would cost four times more than through Suez. Through Israel, at present, it is three times higher.

Economic Staff For Service Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The appointment of four senior Finance Ministry officials to act abroad as economic representatives in close touch with the Foreign Ministry, is expected to be made shortly.

Mr. J. Jacobi will serve with the Shilumim delegation in Bonn and will be responsible for dealing with private restitution. He was a legal advisor to the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. A. Posner, of the Internal Revenue Department, will be appointed Commercial Attache in the Argentine, and Mr. David Shoham of the Foreign Currency Department will be Economic Counsellor at the Embassy in London.

Mr. S. Horn, Director of Economic Research at the Ministry is expected to be appointed Consul General in Chicago.

The appointments pinpoint the need to establish closer contact between the Economic Department of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministries of Finance and of Commerce and Industry which has long been urged by senior officials of the Ministries, Finance Ministry sources state.

Nahmias Ends 25 Hours on Stand

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The twenty-five hours on the District Court witness stand of Mr. Yoseph Nahmias, ex-Deputy Police Superintendent, ended with a statement that he did not consider that a police officer should start court proceedings on every word libelling him in a newspaper.

He was testifying as a prosecution witness in the IL25,000 claim of Mr. Amos Ben Gurion from the Shurat Hamitnadvim leaders.

Mr. Nahmias faced the cross-examination of Mr. S. Tamir, defending the Shura.

In answer to a question, Mr. Nahmias stated that if the Chief of Police knew of irregularities concerning a high-ranking officer and ignored them, a higher authority should ask the Chief of Police to explain why he did not take steps.

Mr. Tamir asked whether a policeman who had given a false declaration as a result of which he obtained a refrigerator, should be left at his post. Mr. Nahmias replied that if it were up to him he would undertake a thorough investigation before dismissing any man.

Mr. Nahmias denied Mr. Tamir's charge that police chiefs did not include officers who were formerly members of IZL or Lechi, when the police force was established. *(Itim)*

'Approved Firms' To Pay Defence Levy

An amendment to the "Yahav Magen" (Defence Levy) Law was tabled in the Knesset yesterday. The bill extends the provisions of the original law for another year, and also makes a number of changes.

"Approved enterprises" whose income tax is limited to 25% and who were exempt from the Yahav Magen under the original law, will now be required to pay the Yahav Magen.

The bill authorizes the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee, to change the portion of electricity consumption which is exempt from Yahav Magen. (At present the Yahav does not apply to the first IL2,500 worth of electricity consumed per month). The purpose here is to prevent a drop in Yahav Magen revenue as a result of the electricity restrictions.

Employees of the electric company will be required to pay the full Yahav Magen, even though they pay either a reduced rate or nothing at all for the electricity itself.

Where one meter is used to measure electricity consumption both for exempt and non-exempt purposes, the authorities may rule on the portion that is used for exempt purposes.

$ 20m. Rayon Plant Plan Abandoned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The American investors have backed out of the projected $20m. rayon and tow plant that was to have been the largest private enterprise in the country, this was learned yesterday from Ministry of Commerce and Industry sources.

Mr. Israel Rogosin, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Beaunit Mills Inc., approached the Government early last summer in connection with building the rayon plant in the country. Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, in his visit to the U.S. last September, discussed further particulars with Mr. Rogosin.

According to the plan, the plant was to have been built in the Haifa area, and Mr. Rogosin undertook to invest $6m. of his own money in the factory. He expected to raise $2m. from a group of his colleagues and the remainder from other investors.

Rayon yarn and tow is used today in the tire, textile and numerous other industries.

A proposal to open a plant for spinning tire cord was put to the Government by one of Israel's two tire plants in the country before the Rogosin proposal came up. This proposal was shelved when the larger scheme was broached. It is now expected that it will again be studied.

Other investors in the Rogosin Industries Ltd., were expected to be Mr. Abraham Feinberg, of Julius Kayser and Co., Mr. Albert List of the R.K.O. Theatres Inc., Mr. Meyer Jaffe of the Corrugated Box Corp. and other prominent investors.

40 New Drillings Planned This Year in Heletz Oilfield

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Lapidot-Israel Oil Prospectors, operators of the Heletz oilfield, have stepped up their drilling programme. With more rigs and increased efficiency, the company will this year make some 40 new drillings in the Heletz area instead of 35 as originally planned, as well as several in other areas.

Next month it is hoped to begin on the most southerly drilling yet at Tanifim, north of Eilat, according to Mr. Israel Barnea, company director. No test drillings have been made as geological surveys carried out in the summer have furnished sufficient data.

Another deep drilling is shortly to be made at Negba. A previous one had proved dry. Eight test drillings have furnished information on the geological structure there. The bit is also to have another try at Be'eri, where an earlier drilling was abandoned. Geological surveys there were insufficiently clear, and more test drillings are being made to define the highest point of the strata. In addition Lapidot-Israel Oil Prospectors are soon to carry out a joint drilling at Ashkelon with the Naphta Company.

With a troublesome hole now being drilled at Sdom, Lapidot-I.O.P. plans to bore another one there before the present one is completed. It hopes this year to make four drillings at Sdom, with two rigs continually at work. A third breakdown occurred this week, at the Sdom hole, when a piece of the drill broke inside at a depth of 6,184 feet. This is the third time a "fishing job" has had to be carried out. After the second time, earlier, a "side-track" drilling was made, by-passing the "fish" by drilling into the wall of the hole at a tangent. The bit has unexpectedly found salt nearly all the way. Salt, though considered favourable in preventing oil from permeating — should any be discovered — is difficult to drill through.

Eight wells are now in production in Heletz, with an average output of 112 barrels a day. A company spokesman said that the Ministry of Development's recent recommendation to increase the rate of production by further opening the taps was entirely impractical as it would result in retarding gas pressure which now forces the oil to the surface. Yesterday's strike at Heletz 10, and Saturday's at Heletz 13, brings the number of oil wells not yet in production to five. Three of them are waiting for reinstallation of rigs, which were taken away because of a shortage of tubing required to prepare them for production. Three drillings are now in progress — Heletz 14, 15 and 16.

Work is soon to start on Heletz 17 and equipment is now being hauled to the site. Yesterday's strike at Heletz 10 (the 12th strike in the field) has extended the hitherto known size of the field by 560 metres southwards, the distance from the last strike. Drilling is also continuing at Bror Hayil, south of Heletz, where the bit has nearly reached the depth of the neighbouring Heletz oil formation. It has not yet been ascertained whether it is geologically an extension of Heletz.

The search for a further oil-bearing formation below the present one at Heletz will not be made until more is known about the peak of the geological strata. This entails drilling an additional 3,000 to 5,000 feet at considerable cost, and the company considers that more data is needed before the large investment is made.

The company has leased two rigs from foreign companies here and are expecting more from abroad. The acute shortage of drilling pipes has been met by imports from Germany (reparations) and the U.S. The U.S.S.R. had failed to deliver pipes as agreed by contract on the grounds that "it did not have the necessary export licence."

If the Government decides to extend the Eilat-Beersheba oil pipeline to a point on the coast near Ashdod, the Heletz oilfield would use the line a few hours in the day when no oil was being pumped through from Eilat.

Cables in Brief

TERRORISTS. — The father-in-law of the Burmese Premier, U Ba Swe, was reported today to have been killed by Communist terrorists on New Year's Day. The reports said he was killed at his rubber estate in the Tavoy province of lower Burma.

TRAFFIC TOLL.—This New Year holiday's highway deaths in the U.S. totalled about 420, setting a new record for a four-day weekend.

Egyptian Refugees Tell Of Persecution, Robbery

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Calling "thank you" in Hebrew, their eyes brimming with tears, 74 Jews expelled from Egypt came down the ramp of the El Al plane which brought them from Athens today. Among them were 32 children and 16 old folk.

The Jewish Agency Absorption Department sent the main group to Ramatayim and to Hatzor, an immigrant town in Upper Galilee. Some of the old people and those awaiting relatives delayed in Europe were sent to the Sha'ar Aliya transit camp.

The 60-year-old former beadle of a synagogue in Alexandria related: "I was dragged to three prisons in 48 days, and then taken handcuffed, direct to the ship." He is a French national and was owner of a carpentry shop which was confiscated. He was only released from prison on condition that he quit Egypt.

A stateless family which left Egypt last week said that both Jews and Europeans were afraid to walk in the streets of Cairo, as all Arabs are permitted to carry arms. They spit at and curse foreigners. According to the refugees, the Egyptian populace does not know anything about their forces or the events in Sinai.

Synagogues Closed

A member of a Jewish community council in Alexandria reported that most of the synagogues are closed. He himself, as an employee of the rabbinate, was not imprisoned but put under house arrest. He said that the Chief Rabbi of Alexandria would not allow rabbis to leave unless expelled, lest the community be left without spiritual guidance.

The expelled Jews were told they might take jewellery and other effects which were all later confiscated by the customs men. Women were stripped for search at the customs, they said.

Jewish property is being sold cheaply at public auctions to "Arabs only." Although the Government threatened three months jail to anyone caught listening to Kol Yisrael, persons tune in in secret, the refugees said.

"The Egyptians beat me until I agreed to sign that I was leaving of my own free will," related one of another group of refugees who arrived by T.W.A. from Athens. He added that he was Egyptian-born and served in the army but had not received citizenship.

JORDAN QUARANTINE AGAINST SMALLPOX

AMMAN, Wednesday (Reuter). — Jordan has imposed smallpox quarantine restrictions on travellers arriving from Syria and the Lebanon following an outbreak of the disease in a village not far from Amman. There is at present a smallpox epidemic in Beirut.

THE BODY of a day-old infant was discovered in a dustbin at 5 Rehov Hanezirot in Haifa on Tuesday. Police are investigating.

660 Immigrants Arrive on Artsa

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A 26-year-old Jewish clerk from Alexandria who had been imprisoned for 37 days before being expelled from Egypt on December 7, was among the 72 Egyptian Jews who arrived in the s.s. Artsa this morning. He is a French national, and was accompanied by his wife and their young child.

The ship brought 660 immigrants, among them 71 refugees from Hungary.

The clerk stated that he had been employed by a travel agency. On November 1, he was arrested and taken to a Cairo prison, where he met 250 more Jews who had just been imprisoned. They were of Italian, Greek, British and French nationality, though some were stateless. His wife was ordered to arrange the family's exit from Egypt, and when she completed the necessary formalities, the family was put aboard a Greek vessel, the s.s. Ayolia and left for Marseilles.

Their ship's ticket was paid for by the Swiss Consulate, as all their property had been confiscated and they were left without funds. About 400 expelled Jews had come on the Greek ship with them.

Other newcomers included an Italian Jew from Cairo, who was employed at the Jewish Hospital there. At the start of the Sinai campaign, the Jewish patients were thrown out by the Egyptian authorities, and the hospital was taken over by the Army. Several of the patients died as a result, he said.

His daughter, who also arrived today, worked as a nurse at the Central Jewish Clinic in the Egyptian capital, which was closed by the authorities early in November. They were expelled and left the country together with another 300 expelled Jews in the Egyptian s.s. Sudan. During their last weeks in Egypt it had been dangerous for a Jew to appear on the streets. Treatment on the Egyptian ship was also very bad. The crew cursed them and threw the food at them. Several passengers had gone without food for a week as no kasher provisions were available.

Another arrival from Cairo had worked 15 years for a machinery importing firm and was thrown out without a penny. All the immigrants from Egypt were allowed to take with them nothing but some clothes.

REPORTS that the Reservoir, Research, and Hydrological Departments are to be moved from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv are incorrect, Agriculture Minister Kadish Looz told the Knesset yesterday, in reply to a question by Mrs. R. [illegible]

Satmar Rebbe, JA Vie for Refugees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Nearly 10,000 Hungarian Jewish refugees still in Vienna are torn between deciding for the "Eldorado" in America promised them by emissaries of the Rebbe of Satmar, who is now in the U.S., or for Israel, which is described to them by Jewish Agency officials as still intact and thriving, Mr. S. Z. Shragai, head of the Agency Immigration Department, told the press yesterday.

So far, some 1,000 refugees have come to Israel, while 2,000 have made their way to other countries. The Jews of Hungary have no real information about what is happening in Israel, only what was broadcast over Budapest Radio during the Sinai campaign, Mr Shragai added.

Mr. Shragai said that contrary to any reports from whatever source, he had it on the best authority that Egypt had every intention of expelling 20,000 Jews in the shortest possible time. So far 600 have arrived in Israel, and 4,000 await transport in Europe.

Zealots Trip Aguda's Bid for Immigrants

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Naturei Karta representatives in the port's passenger shed this morning thwarted the efforts of Poalei Agudat Yisrael officials to settle some religious families among the Hungarian refugees in an Aguda village.

Two families were about to leave for Gamzu village, managed by the Aguda organization, when the Naturei Karta zealots "took them in hand." After half an hour of persuasion, the families decided to put themselves into the hands of the zealots and informed the Jewish Agency that they were going to Jerusalem instead.

It was learned that it was an Aguda representative who had arranged the Naturei Karta men's permits to enter the shed in the first place in an effort to show a spirit of co-operation between the orthodox factions.

With deep sorrow we announce the untimely death of

Isabella Futerman

The funeral will take place, today, January 3, at 9.30 a.m.
The cortege will leave from 20 Rehov Rav Kook,
Kiryat Motzkin.

TRIGUBOFF FAMILY

With deep sorrow we announce the death, after a prolonged illness, of our beloved and unforgettable

Ella Ozrelovitch

(nee Jelesniakova)

The funeral has already taken place.

THE FAMILY

We deeply mourn the untimely death of our dear

Georg Byk

We shall always remember him.

January 3, 1957.

Dentalon Company Ltd.

HABIMAH THEATRE
presents
"BLACK on WHITE"
An Original Comedy by Ephraim Kishon
Directed by Yoel Zilberg
Decor: P. Levy. Music: Moshe Vilensky.
Lyrics: Uri Sela.
Saturday night, Jan. 5, Tel Aviv, 7 and 9.
Sunday, Jan. 6, Nof Yam
Monday, Jan. 7, Beersheba
Tuesday, Jan. 8, Tel Aviv, at 2.30 and 8.
Wed., Jan. 9, Herzliya.
Thursday, Jan. 10, Petah Tikva.

The King and I

Millions are coming from Germany
Ask for our informative folder !
J. L. Feuchtwanger
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Thursday, January 3, 1957
1 Shvat 5717, 2 Jamad Thani, 1376

THE NEW U.S. POLICY

AS the pattern of what President Eisenhower wants from Congress and what he intends to do with the powers when he gets them becomes clear, it is difficult to foresee any appreciable increase of the day-to-day security of Israel from Arab aggression. What the President is seeking is authority to use American military forces if necessary in support of any country threatened by Soviet Russia. Communist aggression in the Middle East, however, will not be in the form of the invasion of any specific Arab state; or for that matter of Israel. It will continue to follow its present pattern of infiltration by the support of local political puppets, by fostering internal intrigue, by subversion of existing pro-Western governments in those countries where Western influence is still alive, and by massive supplies of arms.

The most dangerous error into which the United States can fall in formulating a new Middle Eastern policy is to imagine that the sole factor for cohesion in the Arab world, the hatred of Israel, is a basis upon which unity can be built. For hatred of Israel is but one facet, very clearly delimited, it is true, of the general hatred and suspicion of the West. It is this phobia which must be tackled at its source before any kind of progress can be made in the Middle East. Britain consistently failed and finally came to disaster because she ignored this truth and calculated that overt support of Arab nationalism plus a scarcely veiled partisanship of the Arabs in their intentions against Israel would win their goodwill. This policy had little to offer to offset the attraction of the Soviet bid. Russia had the fact that she was the avowed enemy of the West and the West was her avowed enemy, and the friction, steadily built up for years, that she was anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist.

The United States now comes into the area with a distinct moral advantage over the departing British "imperialists," but she will dissipate this very quickly if she follows the basic lines of British policy. Indeed she is likely in the long run to arouse even more suspicion just because of the overwhelming force she is capable of bringing to bear. Thus a broad statement that she is determined to prevent the spread of Communism may have an effect contrary to what is intended. It may make some of the Arab States feel that their chances of achieving real national independence are likely to be restricted.

Were the Eisenhower doctrine to be formulated more specifically on lines suggesting quite clearly that the U.S. will use its power to safeguard all the States of the Middle East without exception from aggression from any source and in any form, it might be unpalatable at first, but it might set the fears of Iraq vis-à-vis Syria and Egypt at rest and vice versa. It might even help Jordan to see some future for itself. It would give Israel the long-range security she so badly needs, and remove the much canvassed Arab fears of the purely mythical Israel aggressive intentions. The kind of aggression that Israel is suffering from today, the murderous marauding from across the borders can be stopped by the exercise of the compelling power of a firm and unwavering stand against it. On the other hand it is encouraged by attempts to deprive Israel of whatever security positions she attained through her own valiant efforts two months ago.

The Russians Are Asking Questions

NO AMOUNT OF BRUTALITY CAN PUT CLOCK BACK IN USSR

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

LONDON (OFNS). — IT is a strange New Year in Russia this year. For the first time in decades the gears are slipping, clashing awkwardly and sometimes quite failing to mesh — the gears which transmit the power from the Kremlin dynamo to every part of the huge, cumbrous and complicated machine of Soviet society. Or, to translate the metaphor into straightforward human terms, for the first time in many years the Soviet people do not know what they are supposed to think. And it is impossible not to believe that the more sophisticated among them must have realised by now that the Government itself in many particulars does not know what it wants them to think.

Thus, as the Russians busy themselves with their little Christmas trees and decorations and shining lamps and all the paraphernalia of Grandfather Frost, striking into the hearts and minds of their children shafts of warmth and light from a far away source, the very existence of which is denied by the regime which orders their days, innumerable souls among them are asking questions. And when so many people start asking the same questions all at once it means that already a deep change is in being, a change which may lead anywhere.

Open Queries

For many years, of course, Russians have been asking questions; but in the secrecy of their own hearts, and fearfully, not staying for an answer, but hurrying away to bury their doubts in public demonstrations of obedient affirmation. Now the questions are no longer hidden; and, as we know, the sturdier and bolder spirits, especially among the young, among the students of the great universities, are at last openly declaring their doubts and demanding answers. But Authority has not got the answers ready.

How can it be otherwise? And how can the questioning ever be stopped? It begins, now, even among the children. The children have their Christmas trees. The small children of Russia today are quickened by Christmas light and warmth which makes them one with all the children of the Western world — a light and warmth which has nothing to do with their Government, their system, their sacred Lenin, which comes flooding in from the very roof of the universe. This is something their parents never had.

And there is something else their parents never had. Many of these children when they go back to school after the holidays will find new school books; and the new books will be very different from the old. Even quite small children can ask questions.

Listen to this, it is Mr. E. Afanasenko, Minister of Education of the USSR, who is speaking:

> The Ministry of Education of the RSFSR is redrafting school programmes and textbooks in order to clear them of the effects of the personality cult. Since the beginning of the 1956/57 school year the schools have received, in place of the former ones, new programmes on the history of the USSR and modern history, new textbooks on the history of the USSR for the 10th class, modern history for the ninth class, the economic geography of foreign countries and also revised outlines of Soviet literature for the tenth class. A new book "Our Native Tongue" and a new book on the history of the USSR for the junior fourth class are now being printed and will be distributed in the second half of the school year.
>
> Nevertheless the work of revising existing textbooks and distributing the revised editions will only be completed in the school year for 1957/58, as it is not only a question of making serious corrections, but also of completing the rewriting of some of them. In this connection a great responsibility rests on every headmaster and every teacher in the 1956/57 school year. They must exercise great care to see that the material in the old textbook is used in the right way... In cases where old material has to be used, the pupils must be given the necessary explanations.

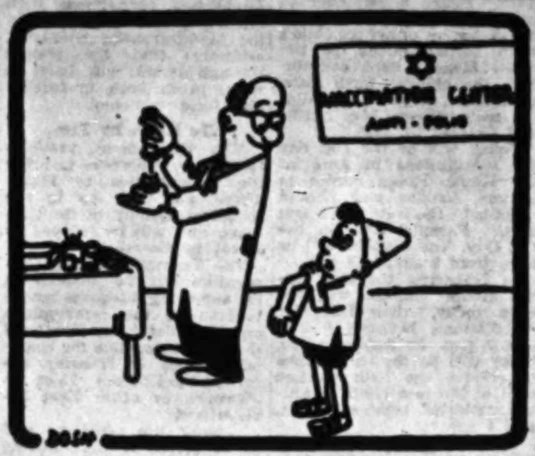
All this is part of the elimination of the "personality cult," the writing down of Stalin, the great teacher and leader. And it is not a thing that can be done in a flash. It will take until 1958, says Mr. Afanasenko. And yet it began nearly a year ago, when many old books were suddenly withdrawn. For a whole year there have been gaps in teaching, and sometimes the gaps were so striking that they could not be bridged at all and children had to be sent home.

Nor is it simply a matter of changing books. It is physically impossible to change all the books. So that much has to be left to the teachers. The Minister of Education, writing in the teachers' magazine, "Popular Education," admonishes and guides the teachers. But he still puts a great deal of responsibility on their shoulders. This also is something new. We have to imagine hard-worked, devoted schoolmarms, who all their lives have had everything in black and white, their whole thinking on everything under the sun laid down for them in detail, racking their tired brains to decide just how much, just how little of what is in the book is fit for them to teach. How can these doubts fail to communicate themselves to their pupils?

Process Goes On

We have allowed H[illegible]ary to distract us from w[illegible] is going on in Russia b[illegible] the brutalities of an authoritarian regime in a panic have altered nothing. The long process started by the death of Stalin and speeded up by Khrushchev last February is all the time continuing, although Khrushchev confused the issue still further by his apparent recantation of his anti-Stalinism this week. And even while the Soviet tanks were shooting down Hungarian women, the mighty and powerful Minister of Education of the USSR was turning his attention to the revision of precepts for the children: "Even spelling books and readers for the kindergarten classes" were corrupted and have to be changed.

That is why I say that, in spite of outbursts of reactionary behaviour, this New Year in Russia is not only the strangest since the Revolution but also promises more than anyone would have dared to hope for two or three years ago.



"Put in something against economic paralysis too, Doc!"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS
Employment Crisis

AL HAMISHMAR (Mapam) deplores the demonstrations and disturbances caused by the unemployed and vaguely calls upon the Government, the Knesset and all other relevant elements "to step out of the routine and do something drastic to find a solution."

Haaretz (non-party) asserts that the demonstrators have applied to the wrong address: they should have stormed the bastions of those who are responsible for insisting on high wages without concerning themselves about increased productivity and thus keep Israel's economy from recovering from its malady, the root of which lies not in the lack of a budget or sufficient public works but in the unhealthy structure of our economy. The basic way out is to do more and better work.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Haavoda) opines that unemployment has hit a new high of late because workers have been dismissed from industry due to the public's restricted purchasing power. There has also been a contraction in the building materials market and increased credit difficulties. Together with that, workers have been leaving development areas and made for the central part of the country, there to help swell the host of unemployed. Jobs must be created in development areas and immigrant housing projects, and an attempt must be made to restore to normality those concerns hit by fuel restrictions and other difficulties.

Herut states that our covenant with France, written in the language of action and assistance, is sure proof that the friendship between the two countries will deepen and grow. It will not be confined to the military sphere but flow over to the economic, to the cultural and the artistic, for the benefit of both liberty seeking peoples.

Omer (Histadrut) does not understand the basis for Mr. Yaari's concern over Israel-French cooperation. It asserts that a treaty built on interests vital to both countries rather than on temporary expediency will augur well for both and Israel will have found a staunch friend and supportes in this difficult phase of her existence.

Commenting on "the Eisenhower Doctrine," **Davar** (Histadrut) writes that international law is not built on psychologically opportune moments. It is either law, or nothing. There was no opportune moment before Sinai and there will be no such thing in the future if the world does not pause to take into account the psychopathology of the Arab rulers as a legitimate political factor. Washington has demonstrated its ability to impose international law—as far as Israel is concerned — with a strict and one-sided construction. Let it apply the same talents, just for once, to the Arab rulers and there will be no need for elaborate, contradictory and unreal plans.

Hamodia (World Aguda) has the impression that America is still day-dreaming that Israel should make sacrifices in order to placate the Arabs. It seems to be unaware that such sacrifices only encourage the Arabs and whet their appetite for more.

With the reconvening of the U.N. Assembly, writes **Hatzofe**, (World Mizrahi), we shall be subjected to great pressure and it is quite possible that the threat of economic sanctions will be used; but there is yet hope that some influential powers who see things as they are will come to our aid. As in the past, so in the present and the future we shall have to rely upon our military strength to hold our ground.

RAIN AND ROSE WATER

By GERDA L. COHEN

RAIN ran down the gashed red earth and streamed down the buffalo-grey hills. The first rains of the season. We drove to the top of Carmel and could see nothing for mist. It filled the sky and the chasm between Carmel and the bay far below. Black pine tops spiked through the mist upward, and downward the drenched carob leaves fell into mist.

Behind the rain a wall climbed, and an alley of cobbles awash with red mud. We were looking for a Druse called Nissim Nasr-e-din. The car couldn't go forward because hundreds of goats materialized out of the mist shaking their black ears free of rain. The goat-boy said: "This is Daliat-el-Carmel," whacking their flanks from the path, "and Nasr-e-din is drinking in the coffee house."

Before we could find it, a carnival ballet tripped over the puddles, chanting and twittering with laughter. Druse women in mauve satin, orange, pink, pure and gaudy as balloons. Darting through the rain they carried plates heaped with rice, on their heads. A girl drummed the way to a [illegible]

[illegible]

and kohl. Hands red with henna lay folded on the rigid white brocade.

Suddenly, the idol moved a hand. Trembling with stiffness, she got down from the chair perched on a high table. With never a word or smile she ate some rice from the mounds. "For twenty-four hours the bridal pair must keep silent and touch no food. Now it is over, and the feasting begins."

Dodging rivulets which gushed down the hill, we found the house where his honour the sheikh, and the menfolk of both families, sat in sombre silence with the groom. Nissim Nasr-e-din was going to lead the dance of unmarried men. Short, stubby, tobacco complexioned — Nasr-e-din looked like a jolly plumber from Iraq.

All the bachelors wore suits off the peg, check-draped jackets with sharp shouldering, and Hawaii ties. The groom was just 18, like his bride. Mournful as death, he clutched a little bouquet in fingers vermilion with henna. He wore a brand-new navy-blue outfit and extraordinary bright blue shoes.

Nasr-e-din headed the line of young men while a venerable fellow [illegible]

[illegible] Nasr-e-din explained: "A pity we make a wedding in the rain. Usually the betrothed rides on a horse into the village square. He is shaved and washed and dressed in beautiful clothes. After that he meets his bride outside their new home. The law says, he should meet her for the first time then; "the law is good," he modified, "but we are bad and modern."

A boy with eyes of sugared violet winking from brilliantine curls took up the tale: "The bride puts a lump of bread dough on the wall by the door, and he puts another piece on top as a sign they will make a home together. That is the end."

Nissim Nasr-e-din has a troupe of dancers, none above 18, who appeared in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. They dress in baggy pants and embroidered shirts to match their round gay caps. The Ahdut Ha'avoda party engaged him to organise youth in Druse villages. He will teach football, Hebrew song and hora.

The boys already know Hebrew, for many work in Haifa, and go out with city girls. "I was six months in Kibbutz Hasorea. I want to live in the kibbutz always, but my parents will not let me," whispered a hefty lad in [illegible]

Readers' Letters

DRAFTED OFFICIALS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Accountant-General's statement that full salary would be paid to civil servants who were mobilized during the Sinai campaign (your issue of November 29) is misleading, as recent information published by him makes provision for corresponding deductions from the December salary or from the annual vacation, of officials who were on active service during and after the campaign.

It appears that the original proposal put forward by the Civil Servants Union advocated the contribution by all civil servants of three days from their annual vacation, to cover man-hour losses ensuing from an eventual and as yet problematic payment of full salary to enlisted officials.

Would it be too much to expect that those who remained at work should show a civic sense and an understanding of the country's financial difficulties at least equal to that of their colleagues who were called to the Forces? Does it seem equitable that the latter should shoulder the whole burden alone and, in most cases, see their meagre salaries considerably diminished as a consequence?

Yours, etc.
JOSEPH COHEN
Jerusalem, December 4.

C.S.U. Replies

A circular issued by the Civil Servants Union on December 13 states that in order to ensure the payment of their full salaries to those employees who were called to special service for the period beginning October 28, 1956, and in full recognition that all civil servants are prepared to give the maximum aid to these colleagues, it has been decided to establish a vacation fund to which all civil servants will contribute as follows and which will be used to defray the expenses of the man-hours lost: The equivalent of one day's leave will be deducted from those entitled to 13 days' annual leave; two days from those entitled to 19 days; three days from those entitled to 26 days.

Those who have already used up the leave due them until March 31, 1957, will have this deducted from the leave due them in 1957/58. An employee who does not wish to participate in this Fund may notify the chief of his section accordingly and his account will not be debited.

This arrangement was reached between the Civil Servants Union and the Accountant-General and we believe that it gives sufficient assurance to your correspondent on the doubts expressed by him.

Y. ABRAMOV
National Committee
Civil Servants Union
Tel Aviv, December 28.

DESTROYING "STRAYS"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — While this letter cannot bring back to life our beloved dog, "Spats," or erase the memory of his agonizing death, may I once again bring to your notice yet another canine tragedy, details of which have appeared with such melancholy regularity in all the newspapers of the country.

At 11:45 this morning, a man from the Veterinary Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality knowingly trespassed into the private property of the South African Shikun in Smuts Avenue to administer poison to our fully licensed dog. It is, alas, unfortunate that the public health has to be safeguarded in such a cold-blooded and brutal manner, but if these canine executioners invade private property to do so, one is tempted to ask whether rate and licence paying citizens have any rights whatsoever on their own property.

The heartbreak that is ours today is the heartbreak of hundreds tomorrow, unless the citizens of the community band together and by force of public opinion put an end once and for all to this baneful cruelty.

The local authorities must be given to understand that the public, in paying dog licence fees, are not being unreasonable in their demand that some measure of security for their pets be given against the constant onslaught of hired exterminators, and above all, that the life of a fully licensed dog, when on private property, is sacrosanct.

Yours, etc.
NOEMIE AND RICHARD FELLOWS
Tel Aviv, December 23.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — According to a recent article in your paper, our country has the sad record of the highest traffic accident rate per number of cars. Considering this, surely something more should be done to curb speeding, which is one of the main causes.

At Lydda Airport, which can be considered a built-up area with about 150 residents, among them a great number of children and a kindergarten, signs limiting the speed to 30 kph have been put up some time ago, but cars — and particularly cars of the diplomatic corps — continue to drive at breakneck speed while the police seem to be unable to do anything about it. Surely it should be possible to enforce traffic regulations in such a relatively small locality, with a permanent police station on the spot.

I have read that in certain South American countries elevated ridges spaced at certain distances on the roads are used to prevent speeding. These give the driver the choice of sticking to regulations or breaking his axles, a convincing argument which might even induce our drivers to better behaviour.

Yours, etc. *M. LEVI*
Lydda, December 31.

Y.M.C.A.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Jerusalem Y.M.C.A. is very grateful to *The Jerusalem Post* and its staff for its reporting and publicity of Y.M.C.A. activities during the past year. The co-operation of *The Jerusalem Post* has helped us to fulfil our function as a community-serving agency.

Yours, etc.
HERBERT L. MINARD
General Programme Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Jerusalem, December 27.

Asbdot Ya'acov Plant Re-opens

By DAVID SLAV

THERE is good news for the Jordan Valley and for the co-operative settlement movement as a whole in the reopening, within a fortnight, of Ashdot Ya'acov's Eshed cannery. It has been closed since May, 1955, because of the political split which divided Ashdot Ya'acov into two kibbutzim.

For Eshed is the first in the long list of industrial enterprises established by Hakibbutz Hameuhad in line with its principle, later accepted by the other federations as well, that the continued growth of the kibbutz depends on the combination of farm work with industrial enterprises.

The founding of the plant in 1938 is another illustration of the saying that necessity is the mother of invention. Palestine was then in the throes of a depression, and the vegetable market in particular was seriously hit in view of the low price of Arab produce. Trying to think of a remedy, one of Ashdot Ya'acov's members, Danny Rothstein, hit upon the idea of canning surplus fruit and vegetables and selling them out of season.

British Army Buys

The beginning was modest, with production low and everything done by hand. The very next year, however, demand leaped as a result of the large concentrations of British troops in the area. There were heavy army orders for Eshed jam and marmalade. The cannery was turned into a regular factory at full production, and in addition to home produce it processed peaches and other fruit brought from Europe by the British.

By 1940, a new building was completed and all the plant's departments were fully mechanized. In 1944 Eshed began to process citrus, in which it has since specialized, especially for export.

On December 14, the two kibbutzim of Ashdot Ya'acov signed a contract with the Jordan Valley District Council, under which the Council acquires a 45 per cent interest in the enterprise and will invest IL250,000 in its expansion. The two kibbutzim retain 30 and 25 per cent interests respectively, and the plant's management will be staffed in the same proportion.

Thirty-five thousand pounds have been invested in getting the plant into shape, but generally speaking, due to proper maintenance while the cannery was closed, all the equipment is in top condition. Production will start in the middle of the month, in time to avail itself of the season's citrus crop.

The plant's output which consists of citrus concentrates, juices, canned fruit and vegetables and pickled olives, used to net IL890,000 annually of which IL460,000 was from export sales, largely to Britain, France, Finland, Iceland and Germany. There is good ground for hoping that 75 per cent of the future output will be exported.

The cannery works ten months out of the year and spends the remaining two in overhauling its equipment. To everyone's surprise, a survey that has just been completed shows that, the machines are not only not obsolescent but better and more efficient than similar equipment obtainable in the U.S.

Kibbutz Inventors

What makes this all the more noteworthy is that all these machines have been built in kibbutzim and invented and developed by kibbutz members. The juice extractors, invented by Zvi Levinson of Ashdot Ya'acov, are a product of that kibbutz; the scrapers come from Givat Brenner, and the vacuum equipment was built in Ein Harod. All such inventions are sponsored by Taglit, an organization established by the co-operative settlement movement to foster technical development.

Eshed used to employ some 40 to 65 workers, mostly people from Tiberias who have been with the plant for years. They were discharged for good and received full compensation when the cannery closed down, and they are all working at other jobs, but quite a number of them will be able to return to Eshed, so that no delays in breaking in new personnel are anticipated.

PEN FRIENDS

JANAK SHINGALA, c/o Nut-[illegible] Bhai Jetha Bhai, New Pedar Block opp. Mobil Oil Petrol Pump, Filak Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23, India, is very eager for a pen friend in Israel. His hobbies are stamps, first-day covers, coins, sports.

OFFICE TIME CAN BE EXPLOITED BETTER

By MALKA KESTEN

NOW that the longer working week for employees of the Government and the National Institutions is going into effect, one might think that the present "working week" of 42 hours — from 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. six days a week—is already being worked. But in fact that is a vapid theory.

First there is the much-abused 15 minutes "grace" in the mornings. We haven't looked at the law or regulations governing working hours, but we are inclined to believe that this grace period was originally intended to apply if there was a sudden breakdown of traffic or some such unavoidable occurrence. However, all that has been lost sight of and workers take these 15 minutes as matter of course as belonging to them every morning, so much so that they time their departure from their homes to arrive at their office at about 16 to eight, and those who plan to come an hour late next morning and notify their offices of that fact the preceding afternoon time that hour from 7:45 and arrive at 8:45.

Most employees begin streaming out of their offices at 2:15 instead of 2:30. Some have their poor, overworked desks all tidied up by two so that they will be sure to be ready to leave at 2:15. One such super-conscientious employee actually told a fellow worker who was still working at 2:20 "Don't work overtime."

Unofficial Lunch

Some offices recognize the facts of life and know that people must eat — and to that extent openly permit their employees to take a theoretical 20 minutes for lunch. We think that 20 minutes was stipulated so that the employees wouldn't take any more than 30 minutes. However, a good many make a social period of their lunch break every day, make numerous internal phone calls arranging the luncheon get-together, and then sit over their cups of coffee well over half an hour.

Some offices fool themselves into thinking that personnel can "work right through" without lunch, and so they also blind themselves to the fact that their personnel "nibble" during the last few hours of the working day, and in addition go to the buffet at least for a coffee.

So far our 42 hour working week has shrunk down to 35 hours or less. As if that weren't enough, these very "loyal" and "overworked" clerks who take full advantage of all privileges, have no scruples about going out during office hours to do all sorts of personal errands for extended periods of time without such absence being deducted from their annual leave. Another abuse is visits to doctors, dentists, etc., during working hours — visits which could largely well be made, and should be made after working hours.

A still further abuse is by the religious personnel who, not content with all the time allowed for actual festivals etc., must take a few additional half-days in the course of the year for "religious" purposes.

We must not forget the "professional" people who, in one Government agency at least, are told that they need not come before eight even though the official hours are from 7.30. Nor does this take into account the extra concessions to department managers and their assistant managers. Whereas in private industry and abroad a higher position calls for longer hours and greater responsibility, here in the civil service and national institutions the *shorter* work day is an indication of having "arrived."

In private industry, which has to show a profit on investment, the lunch period is entirely separate from working hours, so that the work day is actually eight hours plus the time allotted for lunch. Lateness and early leaving are not countenanced either.

Before talking about longer working hours, one might suggest the same thing for our public departments, with a workday beginning at eight a.m. (sharp) and ending at 3.30 p.m. (sharp) and an acknowledged half-hour break for lunch.

Better yet, since many workers become fidgety on Friday mornings, would be the elimination of Friday work and a workday, the rest of the week, from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with a half-hour break, as in offices abroad. If people really worked those hours, a good deal could be accomplished.

The resultant gain in working time could lead to efficiency dismissals and go a long way towards helping the budget. If the dismissals were made intelligently — the worst offenders to go first and not on the basis of seniority — it is not unlikely that further reductions in staff could very well be made. Further, if these reduced staffs were efficient, it could easily be worthwhile increasing the scale of pay and thereby create greater contentment among workers.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court
Liquidation File No. 2785/56
Notice Regarding Application for the Liquidation of a Company.

In the matter of Companies Law, 1929.

And in the matter of: Sderot Nordau Co. Ltd., 54 Rehov Sokolow, Tel Aviv.

Notice is hereby given that application for the liquidation of the above-named company by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court was submitted on November 20, 1956 and instructions have been issued that this application will be heard at the assigned court in Tel Aviv on January 16, 1957, at 8.30 a.m.; and every holder or participant in this company wishing to give evidence in support of or against this application, must appear at the time of the hearing in person or through an advocate. A copy of the application is available to every holder or participant in the Company from the undersigned upon payment of the fixed fee.

For the Attorney General
Office of the Tel Aviv District Attorney
Beit Romano, 9 Derech Jaffa-Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv.

Note:
Persons or firms wishing to appear at the hearing of the above application shall submit a notice of such intention, which must reach the above office of the District Attorney not later than January 15, 1957, 1 p.m. The notice must include the name and address of the person or firm and must be signed by the person or firm, or by their attorney.

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